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WHOLE NO. 1777.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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## MAY BE SHORT OF GOOD SALMON.

Skeena River Fishermen Inaugurate a Strike.

### CANADA'S BOOST IN SHIPBUILDING

Ottawa Experiences a Miniature Tornado—Boat Load of People Drowned. Tacoma's Carnival—Turks Strike for Pay—Servia and Montenegro.

VICTORIA (B. C.), July 3.—Rivers Inlet, some 200 miles south of the Skeena river, where five of the largest canneries in British Columbia are situated, is in the throes of a big fishermen's strike which promises to seriously interfere with the season's Northern salmon pack. In consequence, the steamer Chieftain, Captain Foster, is in port seeking men to take the place of the strikers. She arrived on Wednesday and leaves to-day for Anacortes and Friday Harbor for more men. She is under charter to the Wannock Packing Company and will make her stay south as brief as possible.

Fish are now running well at Rivers Inlet and every day lost means great expense to the cannery men. Last year the canners at the Inlet paid seven cents per fish to the Skeena canneries; six and this they were paying this year. This, however, has been unsatisfactory to the fishermen ever since the big strike on the Skeena, declared a month or so ago, and they now demand a ten cent rate.

There are in the neighborhood of 1500 strikers, of whom two-thirds are Indians, the others being a mixed class of whites. They went on strike about two weeks ago, and so far as known fishing operations up to the present have been suspended, the canneries—the Wannock, the Brunswick, the Anglo-B.C., and the B. C. Packing company's two—being closed down. The declaration of the strike was very informal and it was mainly brought about by the natives and presumably at the instigation of some of the Columbia river or Skeena river agitators. The Chieftain had occasion to go down to Bella Coola subsequently, and on her return brought back a few Norwegian fishermen. These were set to work but had no sooner started than they received a threatening notification from an Indian chief, and becoming alarmed they desisted. Nothing more happened until last Monday, when the Indians packing their effects and manning their canoes, sailed out of port in a fleet of over 100 strong. No one knows exactly where they are destined.

"I have lived among the Indians for the past ten or twelve years," said one of the Chieftain's crew last evening, and I think this move of theirs is only a bluff. They are likely to be gathered in some secluded bay or inlet considering their plan of action, and trouble may yet be had in dealing with them." Indian Agent Todd and others had a long talk with them before their embarkation, but all to very little effect. In anticipation of possible trouble F. S. Hussey, superintendent of provincial police, sent four special constables North on the Danube on Wednesday evening, who will report to C. W. Woolcott at Alert Bay and the five will then proceed to Rivers Inlet.

### MATEBELES WILL FIGHT.

Troubles at Bulawayo by no Means at an End.

LONDON, July 3.—The massacres of white people in Matabeleland continue. Powerful chiefs are joining the insurgents. An attack on Bulawayo is expected the next new moon, July 19. The supply of provisions there is short. The mounted infantry of the Colonial volunteers has left here for Matabeleland. The Premier predicts a rising of natives in the colony.

### STRIKE FOR PAY.

Soldiers of the Sultan Refuse to go to Crete.

CAIRO, July 1.—Two Turkish battalions at Yeddah, who have received no pay since 1894, refused to leave for Crete, and have barricaded themselves in the mosque.

It is stated on high authority that the

Khedive intends leaving for Europe within ten days on his private yacht, touching first at Corfu and Philadelphia.

### Tacoma's Rose Carnival.

TACOMA, July 2.—The Rose carnival was opened this afternoon at 2 o'clock by an imposing parade three miles long and containing three military bands and some fifty gorgeous floats representing the merchants and manufacturing establishments of the city. The parade was in two divisions, crimson and pink, the carnival colors, being lavishly used in the decorations and worn by everybody.

### Canadian Shipping.

OTTAWA, July 2.—Canada occupies the proud position of fifth maritime nation of the world. On the Dominion registry books there are 7,262 vessels with 825,836 tons register; 250 new vessels were built last year. The value of Canadian shipping is \$24,750,000.

### Agreement for Common Action.

LONDON, July 3.—A Vienna dispatch to the Chronicle says an agreement has been made between Servia and Montenegro, providing for common action against Turkey and Austria in regard to all national and religious questions.

### A Miniature Tornado.

OTTAWA, July 2.—A miniature tornado passed down the Ottawa valley this evening about 8 o'clock. A number of boats out sailing on Lake Deschenes were overturned and three occupants of one boat were drowned.

### FAVOR ROUTE VIA HAWAII

Japanese Political Economy Society Considers Pacific Cable.

Tamaki Bentaro Gives His Ideas—Line via Canada Open to Political Objections.

The Political Economy Society held a meeting in the Fujimiken, a restaurant at Fujimicho, Tokyo, on the 20th inst. There were present over twenty members, among whom were seen Viscount Soga, Baron Hanabusa, Captain Kimotsuki and Messrs. Sakatani Yoshiro (Chancellor in the Finance Department), and Hadano Densaburo, a Portuguese M. P. The question of laying a submarine telegraphic cable between Japan and America was considered. The meeting specially invited the presence of Mr. Tamaki Bentaro, an expert in the Department of Communications, to hear his opinion on the question. Mr. Tamaki spoke on the result of investigations so far made of the scheme. He stated that the scheme has been under contemplation for a considerable time among Americans and Englishmen. All of them would require a subsidy from their respective governments. No scheme has yet been brought to maturity. The scheme is, however, being indefatigably supported. Out of the several lines proposed, the one to be run from San Francisco to the Bonin Islands, via Hawaii, and then to the mainland of Japan, was most promising.

The line from Japan to Canada by way of Hokkaido, Kamchatka and Alaska would be less difficult in respect of physical obstacles, but was open to serious objections from the political point of view.

On the motion of Mr. Sakatani it was decided to appoint a committee and go carefully into further detailed estimates of probable profit and loss, the difficulty of work and the number of messages, the result to be reported at the regular meeting to be held in September next. Messrs. Sakatani, Taguchi Ukiichi, Sekiwa Masamichi and three other gentlemen were elected members of the committee.—Kobe (Japan) Chronicle.

### PROF. BRIGHAM'S TRAVELS.

Visits Academies Throughout the World—His Mission.

Prof. William F. Brigham of Honolulu, now in this country, is thus described by the Philadelphia Ledger:

"Professor Brigham, who is Director of the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum of Polynesian Ethnology and Natural History, at Honolulu, left the latter place last January and has been making a tour around the world for the purpose of studying the chief ethnological exhibits in various countries. He will spend today at the Academy of

Natural Sciences, of which he has for years been a correspondent. This evening he expects to leave for Washington to visit the Smithsonian Institution. Professor Brigham has been especially interested in studying the marine zoological stations at Naples, Berlin, Amsterdam and Portsmouth, as he expects to organize a marine zoological station near Honolulu for the Hon. Charles R. Bishop, vice president of the Bank of California. The proposed new station, he says, will cost \$750,000. Speaking of the present conditions in Honolulu, he said the majority of the people are 'wild for annexation with the United States,' although personally he is opposed to it. Professor Brigham is a fellow of nearly all the anthropological societies of Europe, and is the author of several scientific works. He was born in Boston in 1841 and graduated from Harvard, where he studied under Professor Agassiz, in 1862. He took up his abode in Honolulu about eight years ago."—New York Tribune.

### PLANS OF SILVER MEN.

Confident That They Have Two-thirds of the Delegates.

Closely Watching Gold Combination. Permanent Chairman of Silver Proclivities Wanted.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The committee of five appointed on behalf of the silver delegates to confer with the executive committee of the Democratic National committee made its report to the silver delegates at a meeting at the Sherman House. The report was made by Senator Jones as chairman. The committee was continued in existence by an unanimous vote. In presenting the report Senator Jones stated that the committee was courteously received, and expressed the opinion that the executive committee was disposed to deal fairly with the silverites. Some other members were not disposed to take so sanguine a view of the situation, and one of them expressed the opinion that it was the purpose of the National committee to foist a gold man upon the convention for temporary chairman. This brought out some very vigorous speeches, all very much in the line and evincing a determination to have the temporary chairman at whatever cost. Senator-elect Money of Mississippi was one of the most outspoken.

It was informally decided to leave the matter as the committee had reported it, agreeing to accept any silver delegate of recognized standing who might be chosen by the National committee.

The plan of proceedings of the silver men in case of the selection of a gold standard advocate by the committee was developed during the course of the meeting. They consider that one-third of the National committee are silver men. In the event indicated these members will present a minority report, naming the choice of the silver men for presiding officer of the convention, whereupon the controversy will be brought to an issue upon the floor of the convention. It was generally conceded that under the precedents there could be no interference with the National committee in preparing the temporary roll of the convention.

The silver men also discussed the advisability of abrogating the two-thirds rule. No formal action was taken, but the preponderance of sentiment was so strongly against a change that it was made perfectly certain that it will not be attempted. This is due to the fact that it is considered that such a course will be unnecessary. Several members have presented figures to show that the change will not be necessary. These figures, on the face of the returns, place the silver strength at 53, as against 322 gold delegates; but assurances have been received that lead to the conclusion that the silver vote will reach 600, and it is confidently believed that the display of so much strength will bring the few other votes necessary to give the required two-thirds. These figures are independent of contests. The States which are counted upon to yield the increase are Maine, Maryland, Michigan and Florida.

### AS ALTGELD PUTS IT.

Says Silverites Will Make Short Work at Chicago.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 2.—Governor Altgeld has returned from Chicago. He expects to return to Chicago on Sunday and remain until the conven-

tion. "The free silver men will have control of the convention," he said, "and it is, we think, to our best interests to wind up the business of the convention in one day. The single gold standard men will, of course, fight for delay. It is to their interest to spar for wind, as sporting men would say. They have no hope of controlling the convention, but it is their desire to procrastinate. They want to divert the platform from a 16 to 1 basis to some sort of a muddled compromise. Were we to let the convention remain in session several days they might do this."

### GORMAN WON'T BE THERE.

Will Do Nothing to Stop Silver at Chicago.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 3.—Senator Arthur P. Gorman will not go to Chicago. This is final.

"If I were to go to Chicago," said the Senator today, "what more could I do than can be done by gentlemen who compose the delegation elected by the State convention? Nothing."

Senator Gorman cannot be persuaded to alter his determination not to go to Chicago. It is doubtful if he will accept reappointment on the National committee. Certainly he will not be on the executive committee of that body.

Mr. Gorman does not think that there is any chance at this late hour to stem the free silver tide which will sweep over the Chicago convention.

When asked whom he thought the Democrats would nominate at Chicago, he replied, "It looks like Boies."

### STRIKES A HURRICANE.

Bark Lolani Arrives From New York After 154 Days Out.

Rough Weather After Rounding Cape Horn—Sails and Rigging Carried Away by the Wind.

The long expected Hawaiian bark Lolani, C. C. McClure master, arrived in port at about 7:45 o'clock yesterday morning, after an eventful passage of 154 days from New York, with a cargo of 2,000 tons of general merchandise consigned to C. Brewer & Co.

Captain McClure, in speaking of the voyage, breathed a sigh of relief as he made the remark that he was glad to substitute Honolulu and the mosquitoes for the experience he had gone through during the past five months. Continuing, Captain McClure spoke as follows:

"We left New York on February 12 and crossed the equator in the Atlantic ocean when 29 days out. Had fair weather all the way to Cape Horn, which we reached when 69 days out. From Cape Horn to lat. 40 S., in the Pacific ocean, we had terrific weather, with gale after gale striking us and carrying away some of our sails and rigging."

"In order to show you just what kind of an experience we passed through, I will furnish a detailed account of the hurricane from the time it struck us until emerging into better weather."

"On April 21st, while in lat. 57.48 S. and lon. 68.16 W., the day set in with moderate NNE winds. At 6 p. m. we began to get stronger winds from the same quarter. At 8 p. m. a heavy gale was blowing and at midnight we were in the midst of a fearful hurricane that set us all to thinking whether or not we would ever weather it."

"We were forced to strip down to lower main-topsail and fore-topmast staysail. The sea was the worst I have ever experienced. At 3 p. m. on the next day our lower main-topsail was blown from the bolt rope and the sail torn to tatters. The decks were constantly flooded with water and the spray was such that although the day was perfectly clear, we could not see the forward house from the cabin here. Sails were blown from the gaskets and torn into shreds."

"After thirty-two hours of this terrible experience the wind moderated during the night, and then the good weather which it has been our good fortune to keep until reaching port set in."

Captain McClure is accompanied by his wife, who, throughout the terrible experience just related, was as brave and unconcerned as the hardest seaman.

Nearly every English flag ship carries eight, and every cruiser four fully qualified divers, whose duty it is to repair any damage sustained by the vessel below the water line, clearing the propellers and recovering the anchors.

## HAWAIIAN BAND IS EXCELLENT.

Opinion of an Austrian Musician Visiting Honolulu.

### FINE COMPOSITIONS RENDERED.

Musicians Worthy of Great Credit. Their Executions Above the Average—To Play Difficult Compositions Require More Players.

Seated on one of the benches last night at Thomas Square during the time the Hawaiian Band was discoursing some of the sweetest strains of Verdi's *Traviata* was Herr Weinstein, at one time tuba player in the famous Vienna Orchestra which delighted large audiences on the Long Branch Pier a dozen years ago. Herr Weinstein is too old to play the tuba now, but he has not lost his taste for music or tonic sol fa. He knows a good thing when he sees it and can tell it when he hears it. In speaking of the work of the band to a reporter for the Advertiser Mr. Weinstein said last night:

"The people of Honolulu should be proud of their band, because the musicians are above mediocrity or they could never play the difficult pieces which they are called upon to perform, without greater preparation. I refer to the compositions of Rossini, Verdi, Wagner and other old masters of music. Since I have been here I have attended two concerts at your what-you-call-it park, and was well pleased."

"The selections for Sunday concerts in a community such as I am told Honolulu contains shows superior knowledge on the part of the person who prepares the program. The week day concerts, too, are elegant, though the same person shows an inclination to give the public selections from less noted composers than on Sunday. Of course, to the uneducated ear, a Brahms is more musical than a Verdi, and here, where half the population are cosmopolites, the individual tastes must be gratified."

"What I most object to is the fact that so many of these compositions have to be repeated one concert after another."

"When I was a musician in Europe, a member of the grand orchestra in Vienna, I mean in the early part of my musical career, the arrangement of band parts from an original piano score was attended by considerable hard labor, but in these days, when parts for a full band may be bought for a couple of shillings, there is no reason why your band should be forced to repeat a single piece during the season, unless by special request. Of course I have not lived here long enough to judge the taste of the people in a musical way. If they prefer light and simple compositions they should have them. There are composers of that kind of trash who will furnish band parts free, merely for the sake of seeing their names in the programs, and with the class of musicians that I have noticed in the band it would be only a trifle for them to play them."

"Yes! I understand their salaries are from forty to fifty-five dollars a month, and that they are underpaid for their services; but there is not one of the band—I speak from the standpoint of a musician—who would not rather play a new piece at each concert than tinging over an old one."

"Meln Ludwig may sound pretty to the untutored ear when it masquerades in Nuuanu Valley for the first time, but a repetition grates upon the ears of a man who has devoted the best years of his life to higher compositions."

"No! I have not met Prof. Berger; I am not a musician now; I merely form one of the audience. If the selections played do not suit me I need not listen to them. But on the whole they do, and I am not complaining, except as to repetitions for which there is no excuse."

The telephone service between London and Paris has been so successful that the British postal authorities are about to lay a second cable across the English Channel to meet the increasing demand for the use of the wires. Manchester, Liverpool and some other large centres are also to be directly connected with Paris by telephone.



## In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

June Term, 1896.

P. H. Kahau and Kapela Kahau, his wife,

C. W. Booth, Trustee for Elizabeth K. Booth (nee Baker), legatee and devisee under the will of Malie Kahau.

Before Judd, C. J., Frear and Whitting, JJ.

A conveyance of land, absolute on its face, a defeasance in writing having been given at the same time by the grantee to the grantors, constitutes a mortgage.

The defeasance which is essential to convert an absolute deed into a mortgage may be made by a separate instrument. This method is looked upon unfavorably by courts. In this case the oral evidence alone was sufficient to sustain the bill to reform.

## OPINION OF THE COURT, BY JUDG, C. J.

This is a clear case. In September, 1883, the complainant, P. H. Kahau, wishing to borrow some money, applied to an attorney, J. K. Kanila, and offered to give a mortgage on his wife's premises on Queen Street, Honolulu, worth from \$800 to \$1000, to secure a loan of one hundred dollars. The attorney agreed to lend the money of his client Malie Kahau, now deceased, whose devise and legatee the defendant Mrs. Booth now is. The attorney advised complainant to give his client an absolute deed for the premises as being less expensive than a mortgage and promised that his client would give him a paper back stating that if the complainant paid the money back in one year, she would convey the land to them. After considerable demurring on the part of both Kahau and his wife and, on being assured by the attorney, Malie Kahau being present and agreeing thereto, that the two papers would be in fact a mortgage, an absolute deed was made by the complainants to Malie Kahau on the 20th September, 1883. The consideration expressed was \$125, the \$25 being interest on \$100 for one year at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per month, being retained in advance and made a part of the consideration. At the same time Malie Kahau executed and delivered to complainants a paper translated as follows:

To Kahau and Kapela Kahau, Aloha to you two.

I hereby declare to you two, in accordance with your request to me that if you two shall repay to me one hundred and twenty-five dollars on the 20th September, A. D. 1884, or before such date, I agree to resell my land situated on Queen Street, Honolulu, Oahu, whose size is 47-1/2 x 5-1/2 feet, which you sold to me by the deed made on this 20th September, 1883. And the expenses of such sale shall be borne by you.

(Sig.) Malie Kahau.

In presence of (Sig.) J. K. Kanila.

Honolulu, Sept. 20, 1883.

None of these facts are questioned. The defendant Booth, trustee, after the death of Malie Kahau (his wife according to her interest) took the ground that an absolute title had passed and brought proceedings in ejectment against complainants, whereupon a bill was filed to declare the deed a mortgage and to redeem the same. The Circuit Judge after hearing deems that the transaction was a mortgage and that complainants were entitled to redeem.

We hold that the instrument made by Malie Kahau was a defeasance.

By all the authorities a defeasance is an essential requisite of a mortgage, and it may be (1) in the conveyance itself or (2) in a separate writing, or (3) it may exist in parole merely. The second method was adopted by the parties and the transaction was fully understood and accepted by the complainants, the mortgagee Malie Kahau and her attorney.

In law the absolute deed and the separate defeasance or agreement to reconvey executed at the same time amount to a mortgage.

Pennsylvania courts hold that where the "conveyance and the agreement to reconvey on payment of the purchase money are on their face of even date (which is this case) the transaction is necessarily a mortgage and that parole evidence of a different understanding by the parties will not be received to convert it into a conditional sale." Kerr v. Gilmore, 5 Watts (Pa.) 466. Brown v. Nickle, 4 Pa. St. 391. But while it is not necessary in this case to go as far as this, it seems to us that it was hardly necessary for the complainants to show by parole that they were persuaded by the mortgagee to take the defeasance by a separate instrument on her assurance that she considered it a mortgage. But proofs were adduced before the Circuit Judge and they showed that the grantors continued in possession, that the consideration was inadequate, the land being worth many times more than the amount of money paid, that interest was charged, and that the full understanding of both parties was that the transaction was intended to be a mortgage and not a conditional sale. These facts would be sufficient to establish a defeasance by parole if the defeasance was not in writing. Campbell v. Dearborn, 109 Mass. 130. It made no difference that the time of repayment had been allowed to pass. Once a mortgage always a mortgage. Once a mortgage is allowed to redeem. Bayley v. Bayley, Admr. 5 Gray, 512. We remark that courts look with disfavor upon the method of making the defeasance by a separate instrument. It is liable to be used to the prejudice of the mortgagee (as in this case). Lord Chancellor Talbot said "they always appear with a face of fraud." Cotterell v. Purchase Cus. Temp. Talbot, 41, cited in 1 Jones, Mortgages, Sec. 241, and also Suker v. Wind, 1 Ves. Sr. 150. We should discourage the practice.

Cases on this subject may be found cited in Jones, Mortgages, Secs. 241 to 255.

The decree appealed from is affirmed with costs.

J. M. Monsarrat for complainant; Magoon & Edings for respondent.

Honolulu, July 8, 1896.

## In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

June Term, 1896.

C. Bosse, Assignee in Bankruptcy of J. A. Affonso

Manoel Branco and J. A. Affonso.

Before Judd, C. J., Frear, J., and Circuit Judge Perry sitting in place of Mr. Justice Whitting, disqualified.

Appeal from a Circuit Judge of the First Circuit.

A mortgage was made, received and delivered to an antecedent creditor by a person who soon after became bankrupt. The mortgagee had no reasonable cause to believe his mortgagee to be insolvent or bankrupt, or to be contemplating insolvency or bankruptcy, and was a bona fide purchaser for a good consideration.

Held: the conveyance was good as against the assignee in bankruptcy.

## OPINION OF THE COURT, BY JUDG, C. J.

This is a bill in equity brought by the assignee in bankruptcy of one J. A. Affonso to cancel a mortgage of land which is situated in Honolulu, Hawaii, held by the bankrupt under Royal Patent (Grant) Number 1073 and known as the "Affonso Store Premises." The mortgage was given to one Manoel Branco under the following circumstances. Mr. Affonso, being a Portuguese store keeper at Honolulu doing quite a large business and having begun a coffee plantation, desired to borrow some money for his business. He learned through a mutual friend that one Manoel Branco, also a Portuguese, living at Laupahoehoe, some twenty miles distant, had some money to lend, and with this friend proceeded there and borrowed the money, \$400, giving his receipt therefor, promising to secure its payment by a mortgage on his store premises at Honolulu as soon as he could get some person to draft the papers. Meanwhile he deposited his title deeds with Mr. Branco and went back to his home. This was on the 12 August, 1883. Affonso was then doing a good business; his credit was good and his principal creditor at Honolulu, Messrs. H. Hackfeld & Co., considered him one of the most responsible country store keepers.

Affonso agreed to pay 6 per cent. per annum interest on the \$400 every six months, but Branco preferred to leave it to be paid at the end of two years when the principal would be due. After a while business became dull and Affonso, though he had reduced his debt to H. Hackfeld & Co. from \$5000 to about \$2000, made less frequent remittances to them, being unable himself to collect promptly the debts owing him by plantation hands and home-steaders.

Affonso says that he was also embarrassed by having bought out a partner in another store in Hamakua, and that he sold his coffee plantation to pay debts with the proceeds at a loss of \$1000. In the latter part of 1884 he was pushed by H. Hackfeld & Co. for payment of the balance of his debt to them; a suit and execution were threatened and he was advised to go into bankruptcy by an employee of this creditor. He went into bankruptcy on December 31, 1884. Not long before this he employed an attorney and notary to draft the mortgage in question to Branco to secure the sum he had borrowed, had it dated the 12th of August, 1883, the date of the loan, acknowledged it on the 22d November, 1884, and had it recorded, and then delivered it to Branco. Branco says he had no notice of Affonso's insolvency nor any reasonable grounds for believing him to be so. Affonso says he never gave Branco any reason to think he was insolvent. This testimony is not disputed.

It appears to us that the conveyance was made to a bona fide purchaser for value, Branco, who had no reasonable cause to believe his mortgagee to be insolvent or bankrupt or to be in contemplation of insolvency or bankruptcy. The statutory exception is complied with. See Chap. 35, Sec. 14, Laws of 1884. It may be that Affonso, finding that he was liable to be forced into bankruptcy wished to prefer his fellow countryman and save him from loss by taking all these steps to secure him, but Branco, his creditor, had no knowledge of these circumstances. The conveyance was to secure a bona fide debt, and was not a voluntary conveyance, though Affonso was not pressed to make it by Branco, who felt himself safe and had no cause to suspect that he was not secure. It was executed and delivered in fulfillment of the promise made at the time of the loan, to wit, in August, 1883.

Assuming that the mortgage, though dated August 12, 1883, created no lien on the property from that date and that the deposit of the title deeds created no lien, and treating the conveyance as made on the 22d November, 1884, and establishing the lien only from that date, Branco was, by all the evidence, a bona fide purchaser without the exception of the statute. Even if Affonso made a fraudulent preference by the conveyance, Branco did not participate in it, nor was he aware that such preference was thereby accomplished. The evidence even shows it seems to us that he had at the time of the delivery of the mortgage every reason to believe that Affonso's financial condition was good, and therefore his mortgage is good as against the complainant in this case.

The decree appealed from is reversed and the bill dismissed with costs.

L. A. Dickey for complainant; L. A. Thurston for defendants.

Honolulu, July 9, 1896.

The Daily Advertiser, 75 cents a month. Delivered by carrier.

## In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands.

June Term, 1896.

James J. Byrne

John Allen, Henry Allen, Henry Rhodes and W. H. Bamert, partners under the name of the Fort Angeles Red Cedar Shingle and Lumber Company, Defendants, and A. Feek, Garnishee.

Before Judd, C. J., Frear, J., and Circuit Judge Perry in place of Whitting, J., disqualified.

A decision of the court, jury waived, like the verdict of a jury, is to be supported unless error is clearly shown; and bills of exception are to be taken most strongly against those making them.

It cannot be inferred that the trial court, jury waived, overlooked an issue of fact, where it has made a general finding which can be sustained by the evidence, although it has not expressly referred to the issue in question and has expressly referred to other issues, the record not showing otherwise that the court did in fact overlook the issue.

## OPINION OF THE COURT, BY FREAR, J.

This case came here on two bills of exceptions, in passing upon which, the Court, among other rulings, ordered a new trial upon one branch of the case on the ground that a material issue of fact, relating to plaintiff's status as a domestic creditor or otherwise, had been overlooked by the trial court. (See decisions of June 25, 1896.) Plaintiff's counsel thereupon contended that the point, whether the issue in question had been overlooked by the trial court, had not been raised or argued in this court and that therefore he was entitled to be heard upon that point under the provisions of Section 57 of the Act to Reorganize the Judiciary Department. We think this contention correct, although we must confess that it was difficult to say from the record and arguments of counsel precisely what questions were to be regarded as submitted for the consideration of the court. Having now heard counsel on both sides upon this point, we are of the opinion that the record is such as not to sustain the inference that the issue in question was overlooked by the trial court. It is true no express finding was made thereon and express findings and rulings were made upon other specific points, besides the general finding for the plaintiff. But a decision of the court, jury waived, is of the nature of a jury verdict and must be supported unless error is clearly shown, and bills of exceptions, like pleadings or confessions, are to be taken most strongly against those making them. In this instance the express specific findings and rulings were correct and there was a general finding for the plaintiff which can be sustained by the evidence. The exceptions taken must be considered as raising the question whether the general finding was contrary to the law and the evidence rather than the question whether the trial court failed to consider the issue in question at all.

Whether he did in fact consider it though not expressly referring to it, or whether he considered it waived in view of the fact that no attempt was made to meet the plaintiff's affidavit relating thereto, there being already against this only the unsworn allegation relating thereto in the respondent's petition, or whether the issue was in fact overlooked, we cannot say from the record. We can only say that it is not clearly shown by the record that the issue was overlooked and the exceptions do not clearly raise the question.

The order for a new trial upon this phase of the case is reversed; and we are informed that the plaintiff has remitted the sum named by the court to be remitted as a condition for avoiding a new trial on the other branch of the case, thus making any new trial at all unnecessary.

A. S. Hartwell for plaintiff; L. A. Dickey for receiver and garnishee.

Honolulu, July 9, 1896.

Mrs. Rhodie Noah, of this place, was taken in the night with cramping pains and the next day diarrhoea set in. She took half a bottle of blackberry cordial, but got no relief. She then sent to me to see if I had anything that would help her. I sent her a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and the first dose relieved her. Another of our neighbors had been sick for about a week and had tried different remedies for diarrhoea, but kept getting worse. I sent him this same remedy. Only four doses of it were required to cure him. He says he owes his recovery to this wonderful remedy—Mrs. Mary Sibley, Sidney, Mich. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

Anæsthetics cause sixty-one deaths last year in the United Kingdom, fifty-two due to chloroform. Russian surgeons are reviving the use of oxygen with chloroform, and claim better results.

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seers and cane cutters. It is the best knife ever offered for sale here. Try it STEP IN AND LOOK at our

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We have a CRYSTAL ONE that shows the whole process at a glance. It is the best and easiest cleaned filter known. We will show you also our new

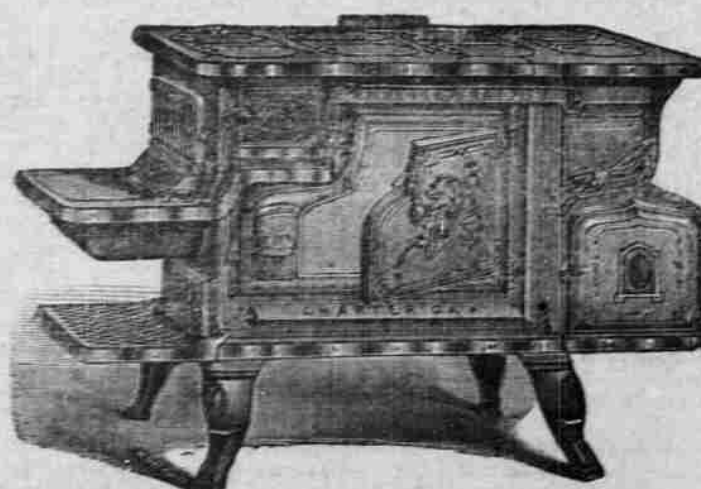
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— 1896 —

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LEAVES HONOLULU.

\*Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked.

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Laupahoehoe, Mahukona and Kawahae same day; Makena, Maalaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoon of Tuesdays and Fridays.

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Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

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Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of pursers.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. W. GHT, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

Capt. J. A. King, Port Superintendent, Honolulu, H. I., Jan. 1, 1896.

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ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNIZED REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS. IT IS THE ONLY REMEDY OF THE KIND THAT CURES THE COUGH IN ITS EARLIEST STAGE.

20,000 CHEMISTS SELL IT.

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IS PALACE AND COTTAGE ALIKE Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the only and most effective remedy for all affections of the throat and lungs. It is the only remedy of the kind that cures the cough in its earliest stage.

COUGH THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED. USE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER. See the words "Powell's Balsam of Aniseed" on the wrapper.

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FOR A COUGH.

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## KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN FOR THIS.

The Andree Balloon [en] Route  
to the North Pole.

LIABLE TO DROP ANYWHERE.

Julian Ralph Tells of the Appearance of the Air Ship—Everything Depends on Guide Ropes—Provisions for 120 Days—No Danger.

Speaking of Prof. Andree's great balloon, which is expected to carry that distinguished gentleman to the North Pole, Julian Ralph says, in the S. F. Examiner of recent date:

It is a wonderful balloon, to which

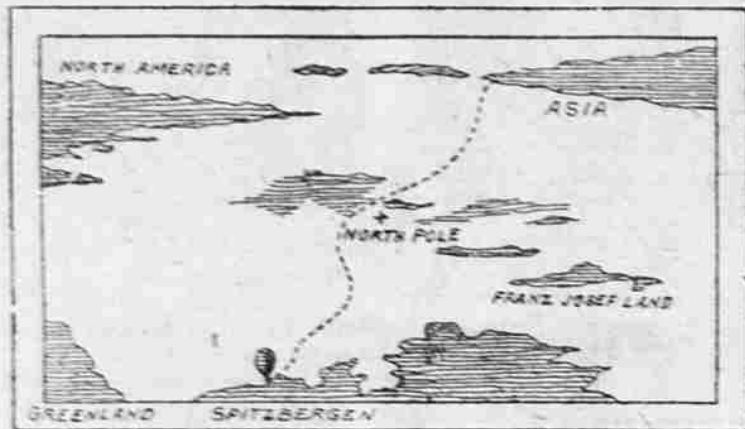


CHART OF THE ARCTIC, SHOWING THE EXPECTED COURSE OF THE BALLOON OVER THE NORTH POLE.

the daring aeronauts will trust their lives and great hopes. The most marvellous airship ever built will not compare with it. For by means of this creation it is hoped to achieve the purpose which has urged countless undaunted men to death. It represents the only means of reaching the North Pole that has not proven an absolute failure. If the project succeeds France will claim the glory for which English-speaking nations have striven for more than a century. If it fails it will be one more to add to the wrecks that strew the path science has made toward what has proved the impassable barrier that separates us from one knows what.

I have been able to penetrate into M. Lachambre's building. It is hidden away in a desolate quarter of Paris, close to the fortifications, in an almost inaccessible corner of Vaugirard.

I found the balloon in a spacious shed, where balloons have been evolved from babyhood to maturity. In appearance the car resembles one of those cooking pots in which French housewives make the national dish of soup and anarchists convert into bombs. Stoutly constructed of wicker and cane,



PROF. ANDREE.

It is covered with a water-proof material. It contains sufficient provisions for three men for 120 days, a supply of extra clothing, scientific instruments and three bags stuffed with wool, to serve as beds.

From the center of the car there rises a sort of wooden air, traversing the tightly fitting cover of wicker work, beneath which the voyagers expect to lie as snugly as in their beds at home. All the more important rope-work is attached to the protruding portion of the wooden air just mentioned. Above the car is arranged a platform, access to which is obtained by means of rope ladders. Other ladders lead up to the lower of the three valves of the balloon. This trio of valves is a special feature. The remaining two are fixed about half-way up the balloon, one on each side.

M. Lachambre laughs at the idea of his balloon bursting. Nothing would burst it. He is certain, after the precautions he has taken. The material of which it is made is double everywhere and quadruple where the pressure is greatest. The two layers of stuff are stuck together by a composition of M. Lachambre's finding, and in the adhesive qualities of which he has the greatest confidence. The whole is to be covered with a varnish, also of his discovery, and used in this balloon for the first time. Other special inventions are to be adapted to the balloon, and especially a system of sails, which the aeronauts declare will enable them to guide their vessel to a very considerable extent.

An all-important feature of the balloon is its guide ropes, three in number. The entire success of the expedition hinges on these guide ropes. It must not be supposed that the balloon is to go careening through space at an enormous altitude. If its owners can help it, it will never be more than two or three hundred meters above the earth. At this height the guide ropes will trail on the ground. According as more or less of the rope trails, the balloon will rise or fall, as the weight it has to carry will clearly increase or decrease in proportion to the length of the rope dangling in mid-air. The guide ropes weigh about 1000 kilo-

grammes. They have been carefully made of the best obtainable hemp and thoroughly impregnated with vaseline, so as to insure non-absorption of water. The fate of the travelers depends on these guide ropes, because they are so constructed as not to wear out. M. Lachambre does not think there is any danger of this contingency. He points out that the ice fields which surround the Pole are to all intents and purposes smooth, and, at any rate, present no obstacle in the form of vegetation that are likely to damage the ropes. It was at one time proposed to have recourse to a single iron chain as a guide in place of rope, but it has finally been decided that hemp is the best material.

As he explains it, nothing is simpler than the whole affair. At the beginning of July, when the balloonists will start from Nors Koeerna, a small island near Spitzbergen, balmy southerly winds blow round that quarter of the globe, as if in special provision of the needs of balloonists traveling to the North Pole. All the three voyagers will have to do is to float along, impelled by the friendly air currents. As M. Lachambre insists, a baby could sail his balloon. Where the wind goes, there will go the balloon, and as no one has reason to suppose that the wind will avoid the North Pole, the balloon

## KATE FIELD'S PECULIARITIES.

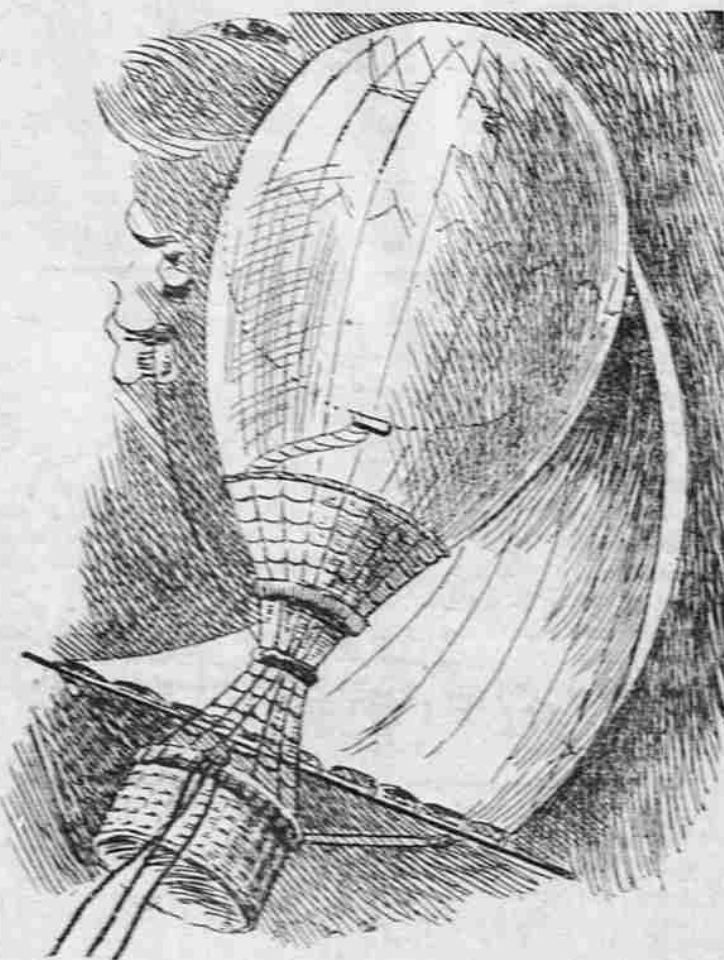
Friend Writes of Her Ways in  
Examiner.

MADE SLAVES OF ALL MEN.

Some Romancing by an Admirer—An Old Told Tale—Visit to the Bennington—Her Presence was Always Enjoyed by Men of Intellect.

I was in Honolulu at the time of the late Miss Kate Field's arrival there, and for several months thereafter. I had known her previously, and when it was announced that she was to visit the Hawaiian Islands, partly in the interest of a Chicago newspaper, but chiefly for the rehabilitation of her rapidly declining health, I looked forward to a captivating study of the effect she would produce upon a community that was entirely new to her. I mean captivating in this sense, that while Miss Field was in some respects the most splendidly unconventional of women that the North American continent has produced, the dominating note of the social symphony in Honolulu, and, indeed, in all the Hawaiian Islands, is conventionality. This could hardly be otherwise in a country in which the "missionary element" having a social as well as a political and business majority, preserve in great part the ironclad traditions and the neatly stitched social rules of their forefathers and foremothers.

Into a social field of this character



THE BALLOON "NORTHERN POLE"

ought to reach there in due time. Better still, when once the regions aimed at are gained the wind is scheduled to continue to behave itself with exemplary docility, and, as if it were conscious that it should blow, not where it listeth, but in the interest of scientific explorers.

What does it do? Having wafted the travelers to their destination, it sweeps round and carries them in a homeward direction, which it is thought will be by way of Siberia. M. Andree has no doubt whatever that by October, at the latest, he will be in Siberia. All these theories, in which those who have developed them thoroughly believe, will soon be put to the proof. In a few days M. Viellard will start from Chantilly, near Paris, with the materials for building the specially designed shed to be erected at Nors Koeerna, in which the balloon is to be inflated. It will be a wooden edifice four stories high and forming a regular octagon of twenty metres in diameter. The roof is canvas is detachable, and will be drawn off when the balloon filled with its 4500 cubic metres of hydrogen is ready to catch the first favorable breeze. M. Lachambre is going in person to start it on what he calls its "little excursion."

This venture of M. Andree has the merit among others of being decidedly unique among all the long list of North Pole exploring parties, from the days of Sir John Franklin down to the recent hopeful effort of the indefatigable and sanguine Dr. Nansen. No ice packs, no crushing foes, no obstacle currents will interrupt the progress of this proposed expedition. Contrary winds may take the strange journey longer than now figured on, but the aeronauts will simply "wait the favoring gale."

I should add that the system of three guide ropes, on the excellence of which the success of M. Andree's expedition hangs, has been carefully tested in the neighborhood of Paris recently by Commandant Renard, the head of the famous French military balloon establishment at Meudon, and by Gaston Tissandier, another of the most celebrated French aeronauts. M. Lachambre is enthusiastic at the results of these experiments, which he declares place the success of the expedition beyond a doubt. He knows what he is talking about, but to the stay-at-home folk who are not specialists, a journey to the North Pole will appear rather more dangerous in a balloon than in any other conveyance.

The greatest length of England and Scotland, north to south, is about 306 miles.

stepped the American woman writer from the deck of the Mariposa. A reporter for the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, one of Honolulu's daily papers, interviewed her as she was going over the steamer's gangway.

Quoth she to the newspaper man: "I suppose you recall those verses about a wet sheet and a flowing sea? Don't they make capital reading—when one is in a country house on a rainy afternoon? But, do you know, I greatly doubt if the gentleman who wrote 'em—I forget who he was—ever got beyond the canal boat stage in his nautical career. Otherwise how could he be so imbecile as to apostrophize the sea? Oh, yes, I am passionately fond of a life on the ocean wave—when it is well sung, and the melody of 'Larboard Watch, Aho!' quite unnerves me; but nobody can convince me that the composers of either of those songs ever sailed on any craft larger than a flat-bottomed skiff on the Ohio river—else had they forever held their peace on the joys of a seafaring life."

"How very unusual!" exclaimed Honolulu society when this came out the next morning. An aquatic people, born within sound of the clamorous sea, and practically living on and in the salt water, could not understand Miss Field's declaration of dislike for their favorite element.

Miss Field was driving in Nuuanu street in an open carriage, one day, shortly after her arrival in Honolulu. She noticed a beautiful, bare-legged young Kanaka girl clad in the short white Mother Hubbard affected by Kanaka women. Miss Field had the coachman stop the carriage and beckoned to the girl. "Will you ride with me, my dear?" she asked the bewildered Kanaka maiden, who, after standing for a moment with downcast eyes, stepped into the carriage. Miss Field drove the pretty, grateful young girl, who in all her poor, squalid life had never before been seated behind a horse, out to the Waikiki beach, and then set her down at the hut of her people in Iwilei, on the outskirts of Honolulu.

"Well!" panted Honolulu society. Another time, while Miss Field was driving on the water front, she stopped to watch the operations of a crew of Kanaka and Portuguese laborers who were shoveling coal into carts for the coaling of one of the big China steamers just in port. While she was watching the men at their work the noon hour came. Now, the Kanaka laboring man regales himself at luncheon with a pint or quart bottle of that villainous decoction of Japanese rice fields called

sake. He is used to it, likes it, and if he handles it moderately it apparently does him no harm. One of the Kanaka men produced his bottle of sake on this occasion, and was about to take a pull at it, when the bottle was violently seized by a fellow laborer, a burly Portuguese, who ran off to an adjoining coal yard. The Kanaka—it is truly a mild, gentle race of men—gazed after the retreating figure of the thief, uttering never a word. Miss Field had seen the whole performance.

"Here," she said, handing the victim some silver, "go get some more,"—and drove off.

"Well, well, well!" gasped Honolulu society once more.

All this happened during the first few days of Miss Field's stay in Honolulu. Two weeks after her arrival in the Islands she was the idol of all the women in the city; the men were her slaves.

The American woman not only completely overturned many of the little trivialities, such as primness made ridiculous and prudery made silly, which generations of ironbound custom had caused the Hawaiian women to bow to as the ancient Kanakas bow to their goddess Pele, but she became the object of their imitation. Inconceivable victory for a woman—to be imitated by her sister women! Candor compels the statement that some of her lady imitators made distressingly poor jobs of their portrayals and contributed prodigiously to the hilarity of their brothers and husbands, who snickered in their clubs over the startling "breaks" made by their women folks in their efforts to achieve the "Field manner."

A United States war vessel, the Bennington, was lying in Honolulu harbor when Miss Field arrived in the Islands. One or two of the officers of the ship had met Miss Field in Washington. So they invited her to come aboard to a ward-room supper. She went, accompanied by Mr. Willis, the American Minister to Hawaii. Now, it is a sufficiently trying ordeal for the most accomplished man of the world to dine in the ward-room of a ship of war, owing to the impossibility of telling a naval officer anything new. Kate Field, twenty minutes after ascending the ship's ladder, was possessed of a retinue of a score of stalwart, well drilled officers of the United States navy, who were ready to lay down their lives for her at an instant's notice if necessary. She was the only woman in the party, but she dominated them all. The sailor men forward marveled at the volubrious laughter that proceeded from the ward-room that night.

"When I was down here before on the gunboat Adams," said one of the officers the next day, "Robert Louis Stevenson was living over at Sans Souci"—a suburb of Honolulu—"and we used to get him aboard occasionally. While he rolled cigarettes and talked we would all remain as quiet as mice, anxious not to lose a word. Well, anyhow, since those days I haven't had such a treat as Miss Field gave us last night. How? Oh, I don't know; the little woman is a hypnotist."—San Francisco Examiner.

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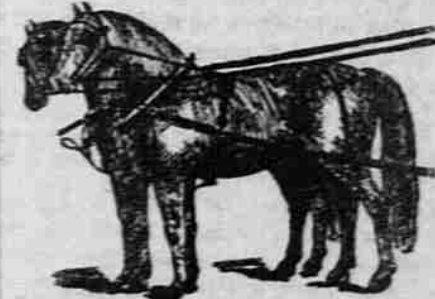
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30x60 FIVE-ROLLER MILL

Complete with gearing and

1 18x42 PUTNAM ENGINE

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Ayer's Hair Vigor

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Cold Medals at the World's Great Expositions.

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stores and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored thereon on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Bremen.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts.

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Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000  
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Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

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Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,850,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks 43,850,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

North British and Mercantile INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL ASSETS 31ST DEC., 1894

\$11,671,018 2s. 2d.

Authorized Capital, £3,000,000

Subscribed Capital, 2,750,000

Paid-up Capital 687,500 0 0

2--Fire Funds 2,410,999 7 6

3--Life and Annuity Funds 8,576,525 14 10

\$11,671,018 2s. 2d.

Revenue Fire Branch 1,546,856 18 9

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches 1,350,821 16 0

\$2,897,678 15 4

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NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO

Island Orders Promptly Filled.



## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1896.

Spain fails to see why there should be so much sympathy for the Cubans. Possibly Spain is not to be blamed, since General Weyler seems to be getting the worst of it on all sides.

One of the features of the great Christian Endeavor convention now being held in Washington, D. C., will be a big bicycle parade. For a feature of a religious convention this is unique if nothing more.

The American Indian has adopted the bicycle and the Keeley cure. He rides a wheel with great celerity, and can prepare himself for the gold treatment quicker than a Kentucky colonel. This is the march of civilization among the aboriginal race of America made glorious.

In view of the rumors that have been afloat since the arrest of Captain Good, it is certainly highly proper that the sessions of the court which will pass judgment on the case should be open to the public. The trial before a military court of one so prominent in military circles will naturally attract general interest, and it is just, both to the service and the captain, that the public should have the facts as they are brought before the court.

It is generally understood that the Constitution of the American League requires all members of the organization to be American citizens. Strange to say the leaders in the League or better perhaps those who follow in the track of and boom the leader in a quiet way are among those who were so anxious a short time ago to become full pledged naturalized citizens. The naturalization idea died a natural death sometime since and it now remains to be seen whether the convictions of these people will change the constitution of the League.

The Washington Star tells its readers that Washington's attractiveness would be greatly increased if more individual care were paid the lawns of the city. The same thing would apply to Honolulu, and the first and principal item in the "individual care" would be the destruction of the fences that mar the beauty of almost every private residence in the city. If tourists want evidence of old New England ideas, they need look only as far as the fences. It is to be hoped that the citizens of Honolulu will further emulate the New Englander by relegating the fences to the barnyards.

Some of the Japanese papers state that the occasion of Count Mutsu's visit to Hawaii is to investigate the condition of the Japanese here and obtain redress for the wrongs perpetrated on the Japanese residents. "The wrongs perpetrated upon the Japanese residents" is indeed something new. The Japanese citizens who land in this country are subject to the same laws and have the same privileges as those of any other nation, except China, and we have failed to note wherein they have been subjected to any great wrongs. Possibly the Japanese want special favors shown them. That is another question.

The July number of the Planters' Monthly replete with interesting and instructive information for the agriculturalists of the country has been received. The editor gives considerable space to coffee interests and also reprints a valuable article on the sugar beet industry. Remarking upon the competition of the beet sugars he says: "There need be no fears that the prosperity of the beet sugar interest in California will injure the sugar industry in Hawaii, because cane sugar will always be in demand, on account of its superiority, and will be used to mix with beet sugar in refining as is now being done in the large American refineries."

Governor Altgeld claims a clean sweep for the silver faction in the ranks of the Democratic party. Possibly this sweep has been accomplished along the lines marked out by the "Anarchist Governor" of Illinois, but we doubt it. Possibly the Western faction of this old political party has gone daft and allowed itself to be swept into the ash pan of socialism. It seems hardly probable, however, that the sound sense of such men as William C. Whitney of New York, Russell and Quincy of Massachusetts and their followers will be completely cast aside in the deliberations of the National convention. Should Altgeld be victorious, the line between the Populists and the Democrats would be so fine and indistinct that the machine politician would be the only one that could mark the boundaries. If it

were not for the dire results that would follow in the wake of free silver, it might be a good lesson for the American people to have a taste of cheap money for four years. At the end of that period there would be a rush back to the old principles second only to the return to the protection policy. Free silver and free trade would in four years land the United States nearer national bankruptcy than it has ever been before.

Never in the history of Honolulu have the small investors in real estate been offered better opportunities than during the past six months. Small building lots put on the market at reasonable prices is the best incentive to home building that can be suggested. Once the middle classes purchase homes, they are thrice allied to the best interests of the city and nation. In some of the individual real estate transfers of late there has been a tinge of boom prices, yet these transactions have been carried on among people who are able to stand the pressure. As a rule the small building lots have been sold on terms that are within the reach of many frugal working men.

Somebody suggests that another paper in Hilo will be disastrous to the newspaper business in that town. Possibly this is true, but if the second paper is started, the present claimants of the Hilo field can blame no one but themselves. When a newspaper is placed upon the market to express the opinions of a select class to the exclusion of all others, the promoters of the scheme may rest assured that those who are shut out and whose opinions are not given recognition will force their way to the front sooner or later. For a broad gauge weekly journal, conducted on the principle of "live and let live," we know of no more hopeful field than the little town of Hilo. The first venture, however, has not, to all appearances, filled the bill, consequently the business will be divided. The success of both factions will be watched with interest.

It has been suggested that the boom prices paid in recent individual real estate transfers will not redound with any particular benefit to the business community, although the person making the sale gets big increase in the avoirdupois of his pocket book. We know of nothing that is liable to do greater injury than running real estate to fictitious values simply because there happens to be plenty of money in the country. To have new tracts opened up and homes built at moderate expense is evidence of healthy growth, but to hand a lot from one to another each time with a good advance in the price is to lead a chase that is liable to land more than one over hopeful man in a financial mire. As has been remarked in this paper, splendid opportunities are being offered every day for the man with small capital to buy a home, and we heartily recommend that the small investor improve his opportunities; but once the land is obtained we would suggest that the home building begin at once. The different real estate firms in disposing of new tracts have placed the lands at an honest valuation; at the auctions the people have obtained land at their own prices. It is then hardly in keeping with sound business for the individual buyers to turn speculators.

## QUARANTINE ALL OR NONE.

While it is not anticipated that serious consequences will result in Honolulu from the sickness among the steerage passengers of the China, this instance, occurring early in the summer season, ought to serve to put the health authorities well on their guard against the introduction of contagious diseases from the Orient. Although the advices from China and Japan report a general decrease in the deaths from black plague, cholera, etc., there is no reason why the authorities here should be less careful in handling the ships from Oriental ports.

It will be remembered that just about the time the Belgic came into port last year these same reports were in circulation. It was announced that the cholera had apparently run its course. A lesson was then learned of what reliance can be placed upon the reports from the Orient. It was when the Belgic arrived, also, that the cabin passengers were allowed to come on shore, but no one from the city was allowed to go aboard the steamer. We trust that history will not be repeated this year, but we can see absolutely no reason why this system of semi-quarantine should obtain when there is the possibility of a question as to the health of the passengers—either cabin or steerage—on incoming steamers.

Whether the passenger put off the China at Yokohama was ill with small-pox or stomach ache, the people here have no means of knowing; yet it is safe to say the disease was of a suspicious character. Hence it is the business of the health authorities to treat the steamer with equal suspicion. If there is cause for any quarantine, we

believe that during the pestilence that runs rampant in the Orient in the summer months there should be complete quarantine. Possibly an occasional dyspeptic tourist might object to this scheme, but we know of no one else. As a mere business proposition, the people of Honolulu cannot afford to take chances on anything that comes from the Orient at this time of year.

## OFFICERS AND LABORERS.

A few days ago the public was informed that at a meeting of officers of the military complaints were received from different members of the military force to the effect that they were not being given proper attention by the Government officials. It is stated that these complaints were not only received, but were regarded as proper matters to bring up for discussion at a meeting of the officers of the National Guard.

Whatever may be the objects for which this semi-association was formed, it is clear, if reports are correct, that the members are going entirely beyond the bounds of propriety and good policy. For officers to meet as civilians and talk over military affairs is a highly proper proceeding, but for them to organize themselves into a society for their general aggrandizement, set themselves up as a board of appeal to look after the individual interests of the members of their companies, savors too much of a poor class of politics. So far as we know this board has not approached the Executive to request any change in the dealings with the working men in Government employ, and we doubt if it ever will, consequently the suggestion is a good one that the board "avoid the appearance of evil" and confine its deliberations to the discussion of purely military subjects.

The Government has dealt very kindly with the members of the military who are in search of employment, and there is no reason why these men who have given and are giving time and careful attention to their military duties should not be remembered when an opportunity arises to give them work. But whether they are employed or not is a matter for the officers of the Government to decide upon, not the officers of the National Guard. In fact it shows mighty poor taste on the part of the latter to offer criticism upon the action of any particular department. Let our good citizens when they meet as officers attend to matters connected with the military.

## MR. MARSDEN AND CONTRACT LABOR.

During Commissioner Marsden's tramp through Hawaii he ran across a representative of the Hilo Tribune one evening, and gave his views on the cultivation of coffee in the Olan district. Now, as a rule, Mr. Marsden's opinions are very good ones; as a rule he is enthusiastic and progressive. The most severe criticism ever passed upon him is that his enthusiasm carries him too far when he gets to talking of new industries. But of this we have no reason to complain. The people of this country need some one to lead the way in the line of diversified industry, and Commissioner Marsden has shown himself fully capable of leading the van, and we have no fear that he will overstep the bounds in his attempts to nurse new ventures into active being.

But our worthy Commissioner, in his conversation, turned his attention to the labor question, where he seems to have made a big blunder in his generally progressive platform. It is indeed surprising to note how he stands still and looks backward when he reaches this point. Mr. Marsden is quoted by the Tribune as follows:

"The question is, shall the coffee planter employ free or contract labor? To depend upon the former will not only be impracticable, as it will be exceedingly difficult to secure the number required, but actually ruinous, as the laborers will be masters of the situation, and able to demand such wages as they please, since the crop must be gathered within a certain time or prove a total loss. Therefore the idea of depending upon free labor must be eliminated."

Such opinions, notwithstanding they come from one who is usually very sensible in his conclusions, we must put down as not in keeping with the progressive spirit of this nation, and we can but express regret that such sentiments should be expressed by one prominent in Government circles, and one who was a member of the commission sent to the United States to treat for annexation.

That the contract labor system cuts a big figure in the present success of our agricultural industries, we do not deny, but to practically sit down and say that the question of free labor must be eliminated is simply a display of palpable weakness and lack of progress. As the people of the country are constantly looking forward to new industries to develop their lands, they should also be looking forward and constantly preparing for the time when the con-

tract labor system will be gradually wiped out of existence. That this can be done in a day or a year is, of course, entirely out of the question; but it is bound to come sooner or later. We have taken the United States as our model, and if our people are true to their principles they must use their thought and energy to raise the condition of labor and the industries to the standard of the country they have taken for an example. Doing away with the contract system will not be ruinous to the coffee industry, or any other industry, if sensible methods are used in making the change. The price of labor will be governed by the supply, and if there is work to be done it is preposterous to maintain that the men cannot be found to do it at the prices which the market value of the product will allow. We can see no reason why Commissioner Marsden should scatter seeds of retrogression in discussing labor problems, when his purely agricultural suggestions are of an entirely different order.

## THE HORSELESS CARRIAGE.

In the current number of McClure's Magazine is an article by Cleveland Moffett on the horseless carriages that are fast being put into practical use in many cities of the United States. The sudden rise of this new invention ought to bring a ray of hope into the hearts of the people of Honolulu, who at present are obliged to patronize a system of street transit which when compared with the modern systems stands in about the same relation as the old-time mule trains over the Rockies do to the railway lines of the present period.

The horseless carriage is propelled by steam, electricity or gasoline, and the mechanism has become so far completed that Wall street capital is being invested in lines of motor stages to be run in Cleveland and in various parts of the South, notably in South Carolina. In several American cities the street railway lines have inaugurated motor stages to connect terminals of the lines. This is being done in Boston, and in Colorado Springs a line of horseless carriages has been started to different points in the Rockies. In Portland, Maine, an ingenious Yankee has provided a number of horseless buckboards to carry summer visitors to the many coast resorts about the city.

Editor Kohlsaat of the Chicago Times-Herald is probably one of the greatest enthusiasts in this new method of transit. On Thanksgiving Day, 1895, he distributed \$5,000 in prizes among those who took part in the "motor-cycle" race of that day. The bad condition of the roads in and about Chicago at the time showed conclusively that the horseless carriage can be run on all kinds of roads, and it is doubtful if the strongest pair of horses could have covered the distance—fifty-four miles—in a day, much less in eight hours, the time of the winning carriage, the Duryea vehicle. This Duryea motor wagon seems to be the nearest to perfection of any that have thus far been put on the market.

As an example of how these new vehicles have jumped into prominence, the writer well remembers, while in Springfield, Mass., during 1893, running across three men in a back room of one of the small machine shops of the city, who were "tinkering" on a scheme to attach a small gasoline engine to an old phaeton. The work of these men was written up in the newspapers, but attracted very little attention, the majority of the people looking upon it as a scheme on which plenty of time and money could be expended, but very little realized in return. Today there is a factory in Springfield for manufacturing the Duryea vehicle, and nearly every bicycle factory and the large manufacturers of electrical goods have their experts at work evolving new ideas for power attachments to carriages.

The horseless fire engine has been introduced in the city of Hartford, Conn., and in place of the horse draught engine weighing about three tons and throwing from five to six hundred gallons a minute, the city department has a self-propelling engine weighing eight and a half tons, which throws thirteen hundred and fifty gallons a minute.

The practical argument in favor of substituting motors for horses is the small cost of operating the motors. Experts estimate that the gas motor carriages can be run at about one cent per horse-power per hour. The cost of the gasoline to carry the Duryea wagon over the fifty-four mile course at Chicago was twenty cents.

Although the horseless carriage is in its infancy, the experiments have gone far enough to prove that it has come to stay, and that as it is brought to a higher state of perfection the horse will become less and less a necessity of life, and street car lines will eventually be done away with. At present the cost of the vehicles runs from \$500 to \$1,500. These prices will obtain for the first few years, but as competition increases the horseless carriage will be within the reach of those who can now afford horses.

## HAENA POINT, KAUAL.

(For the Advertiser and Gazette.)

The lurid east is all aflame, with the glory of the dawn,  
The lustre of the stars is dimmed, and the night's grey mantle drawn.

The rosy wreath of sunrise burns all along the gleaming deep,  
And the sea has flitted the color where the golden sunbeams leap.

There's a dim and misty headland looming upward in the west,  
And a purple mist is hanging o'er Waiialeale's crest.

Here the long waves shoreward leaping in wild surges, curl and comb,  
And break on beach and headland in a blaze of golden foam.

There is weird sea music uttered by the loud tumultuous waves,  
And the surf's reverberate thunder echoes through Haena's caves.

From grotto and from corridor, from the chamber and the cave,  
Beneath the swirling waters where the long sea grasses wave,

The ocean weeds are gathered, and the spindrift flying far  
Heaves the shining dulce and tangle far across the sandy bar.

There's a gleam of rose and purple on the shingle and the sand,  
And a fire of gold and scarlet on the shining silver strand,  
Where the soft sea mosses torn from their deep green watery home,  
Are tossed on glistening beaches, 'mid the wrack of ocean foam,

By margins of the swelling tides, and foam-flowers on the beach,  
Where the shells are lying tenantless, and shrivelled star-fish bleach.

The stark cliffs rise precipitate high above the ocean brine,  
With the sheen of gold and emerald the misty summits shine.

There are sunless clefts and fissures in the dark basaltic steep,  
And hollow sounding caverns where the wearied waters sleep.

There are spots of green and amber where the shuddering ferns cling,  
And the sea bird sweeps athwart them on his strong, exultant wing.

There are cozy rifts and crannies in the mountain's rugged breast,  
Where the sea bird folds her pinions, and in safety builds her nest.

When the driving clouds are sweeping high above full-lipped with rain,  
And pour their surcharged waters on the hill and burning plain,

The mountain brooks that erstwhile sang a low and tremulous song  
Raise aloud their liquid voices, and their chant is keen and strong,

As they rush impetuous downward through the rifts and wooded dells,  
And leap in sheets of silver down the jagged iron fells—

A foam of shining chrysoprase by the wanton sea winds kissed,  
And the broken lights of rainbows hang above the eddying mist.

Shall I ever gaze enraptured on Haena's heights again—  
See the cliffs and boulders folded in a mist of summer rain?

The loud waves hoarsely breaking on the long reverberate shore,  
Wake the thunder of the echoes with the answer, "Nevermore."

CHARLES H. EWART.

Dalbeattie, Scotland, April, 1896.

## Y. M. C. A. CLASSES.

Meeting of the Educational Committee for Mapping Out Work.

The preliminary meeting of the Educational Committee of the Y. M. C. A. was held in the association hall last night with nearly all the members present.

It was proposed that the classes begin in September, running to December 15th, for the first term and that the second term start January 11th and end April 30th; also that they be made up of the following:

1. Elementary (reading, writing, orthography, arithmetic and grammar).
2. Book-keeping.
3. Shorthand (elementary and advanced).
4. Type-writing.
5. Mechanical drawing.
6. Music.
7. Orchestra.
8. Class in Hawaiian.

This last is a new feature and the Y. M. C. A. will make every effort to ward the success of the venture.

It was suggested and favorably commented upon, that a course of lectures be one of the features of the coming season, and that these lectures deal with such subjects as history, physiology and hygiene.

The Y. M. C. A. has determined to make the classes of this year the most successful that has ever been started in the association.

## STARBUCK DESERTERS.

Take a Run to the Electric Light Works and are Captured.

As Mounted Patrolman Bordfeld was patrolling his beat at the Electric Light station about 1 o'clock yesterday morning he spied two suspicious looking characters walking in the shadow, and called upon them to halt. When he went up to them he found that there was another man in their company, and who was probably showing the other two men where to go.

Bordfeld put the men under arrest, and upon arrival at the police station telephoned for Captain Evans of the water front police.

Captain Evans, surmising that the

men must be from the Tillie E. Starbuck on account of the nearness of the date of departure of that vessel, got on his clothes as quickly as disappointed sleep would allow him and ran down very quickly to the Police Station, whom he removed to the Police Station. Captain Curtis was called up at 2 a. m. and identified the two men as seamen on his vessel who had escaped on the previous night with the second mate and cook. The latter have not been captured.

## A WOMAN'S HOUR.

A Man's Entire Day Could Not be Filled More Completely.

"Please state to the court exactly what you did between 8 and 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning," said a lawyer to a delicate looking little woman on the witness stand.

"Well," she said, after a moment's reflection, "I washed my two children and got them ready for school, and sewed a button on Johnny's coat, and mended a rent in Nellie's dress. Then I tidied up my sitting room and made two beds, and watered my house plants, and glanced over the morning paper. Then I dusted my parlor and set things to rights in it, and washed some lamp chimneys, and combed my baby's hair and sewed a button on one of her little shoes, and then I swept out my front entry and brushed and put away the children's Sunday clothes, and wrote a note to Johnny's teacher asking her to excuse him for not being at school on Friday. Then I fed my canary bird and gave the grocery man an order, and swept off the back porch, and then I sat down and rested for a few minutes before the clock struck nine. That's all."

"All!" said the dazed lawyer. "Excuse me, Judge, I must get my breath before I call the next witness."—Chicago Chronicle.

## SEASICKNESS.

Worcestershire sauce, given in teaspoonful doses, without water, is an effective remedy for preventing and curing sea-sickness. Small quantities of fluid food, such as beef tea, with cayenne pepper, should also be taken, and the feet kept warm with a hot water bag.

Another suggestion for warding off the trouble is to supply colloidion—a powerful anti-emetic—three times over the stomach and surrounding parts.

A cup of strong, black, unsweetened coffee, taken an hour before leaving, is an excellent preventive.—Journal.

## BY AUTHORITY.

## POUND NOTICE.

In accordance with Section 1 of Chapter XXXV. of the Session Laws of 1888, I have this day set apart an enclosure for the impounding of estrays at Hakalau, in the District of North Hilo, Island of Hawaii, on a piece of land known as Honohina, on the makai side of the Government Road.

In accordance with Section 2 of Chapter XXXV. of the Session Laws of 1888, I have this day appointed Andrew Chalmers Pound Master for the above Government Pound.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, July 16, 1896.

1777-3t

## SEALED TENDERS.

Will be received at the office of the Minister of the Interior till 12 o'clock noon of Thursday, July 30th, 1896, for the construction of a Road from Makena to Kula.

Plans and Specifications can be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of Public Works, and also at the Office of the Sheriff of Maui.

The Minister does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid.

J. A. KING,

Minister of the Interior.

Interior Office, July 7th, 1896.

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## PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following named lots in Ponahawai and Olaa, Hilo, Hawaii, will be sold at auction at the office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, Hawaii, on the 20th day of July, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, under the provisions of the Land Act 1895 for Cash Freeholds.

Lot No.	Location.	Acres	Upset Price.
1.	Ponahawai	23	\$ 57.00
6.	Ponahawai	53.5	321.00
8.	Ponahawai	82.8	82.80
9.	Ponahawai	105.7	217.40
12.	Ponahawai	15.5	124.00
13.	Ponahawai	17	136.00
14.	Ponahawai	46	138.60
17.	Ponahawai	26.9	188.30
18.	Ponahawai	33.4	233.80
19.	Ponahawai	46.9	234.50
21.	Ponahawai	19.5	126.50
Portion of lot 6, Olaa		25	250.00

No person will be allowed to purchase more than one lot, and all purchasers must have the qualifications required of applicants under Part VII of Land Act 1895.

One-fourth of purchase price is required immediately after the sale. Particulars as to residence, conditions, cultivation, etc., may be obtained at the office of the sub-agent of Public Lands, Hilo, or at the office of Public Lands, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,

Agent of Public Lands.



## GOOD'S CASE IS NOT SERIOUS.

The Public Will be Amused  
When Charges are Read.

NO FEAR OF SERIOUS TROUBLE.

More Like Personal Differences.  
Newspaper Articles Exaggerate  
the Facts—Trial May be Long  
and Lacking in Interest, Etc.

The court martial consisting of Lieut. Col. J. H. Fisher, President, Capt. W. A. Kinney, Judge Advocate, and Majors McLeod, Cooper, Laukea and Potter, met in the Bungalow at 7:30 last night. The officers of the court were sworn in and organized under the military laws and Captain Good, the accused officer, brought before the body in order that it wishes regarding the proceedings might be ascertained.

Before the charges could be read to him he requested a postponement in order that he might confer with his counsel, A. G. M. Robertson, who is absent from the city and would not return until Thursday. His request was granted and a postponement had until Friday night at 7:30. This will enable both sides to prepare for trial.

Around military headquarters the affair is generally deplored for the reason soldiers will be washed and members of the regular and volunteer forces, whose skirts are presumably clear, will probably be called upon to give testimony. The general opinion is that the trial will be a long and tedious one.

One gentleman, an officer in the National Guard, and high in the opinion of the Government, smiled when speaking of the offences charged against Captain Good.

"To read the newspaper accounts as to the seriousness of the charges one might think the Captain had been sowing the seeds of revolution among the men under him, and that the city might go to bed any night supposing everything to be quiet and peaceful, and wake up in the morning to find the Government building and the designs for the new Government bonds in the hands of Captain Good and a half dozen private soldiers.

"I have reasons for believing that the public will enjoy a big laugh over the charges when they are published. In order that discipline should be enforced, I presume it is necessary for Minister Cooper to take action in the matter, but the idea that Captain Good would be shot, under the same circumstances, in a colder climate, is pure newspaper rot, and I cannot believe that Colonel McLean ever made the remark credited to him."

"But what about the accused officer being kept in practically solitary confinement?" was asked.

"That is about as peculiar as the charges that are reported to have been made against him. Just why he should be deprived of the use of the grounds is more than any man in the military can imagine. I understand it was a surprise to the court that Good showed his preference for restraint by asking for time to wait for his attorney. From what I can learn, Good might have pleaded his own case and had it settled one way or the other three days earlier.

"There's not going to be any secrecy in the matter when it comes before the court. The trial will probably be held in the old throne room, and the public will not have to form its opinion from the highly colored newspaper reports, if it wants to hear them. The Coyne matter was practically settled by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and will not be brought up again. A disagreement over a beer keg culminated in a court martial is not a common affair. What the relations between Good and Coyne are I do not know. The Lieutenant says they are cordial, and Good has no opportunity to talk back, so the public must be content with an ex parte statement until developments are made during the court martial."

"Do you suppose these developments will affect any other officers in the military to the extent of other courts martial?"

"As the charges have not been presented, and the court has but informally met, and as no evidence has been presented bearing on the case, I cannot say. The opinions I have expressed were formed after conversation with men who know considerable of the ins and outs of military life in Honolulu. If they are wrong, so am I."

### PUNAHOU GETS A PRIZE.

J. McCandless Donates Fisher's Painting to the College.

At the close of the art sale yesterday James McCandless and Hugo Fisher, Jr., met and considered an offer made by the former for the large oil painting "Merced River" by Hugo A. Fisher.

Mr. McCandless has a great abode for Punahou, though he was not educated there, and when it was suggested that the art gallery in Bishop Hall was the proper place for the painting he at once brought his public spiritedness into action and made an offer. As the painting was for the college, the artist waived prices and the picture was sold to Mr. McCandless at a figure satisfactory to all.

The subject, Yosemite Valley, is one that has been painted by many points. Bierstadt achieved fame by putting upon canvas a scene from a point in the great valley; Moran added to his reputation by painting from another. Scarcely a nook or corner of Yosemite has been missed by artists who sought to make or add to their

reputations as painters. Mr. Fisher has painted from a half dozen different places, but this, in his opinion, is his best work in the valley.

In this painting Oahu College gets a prize, through the munificence of Mr. McCandless, of which it may well feel proud. The donor regards the institution as one deserving of encouragement by the citizens of Honolulu. His action is one which will no doubt be emulated by others who desire to see the new gallery full of works by the best artists.

### WILL GET NEW TRIAL.

One of the Trousseau Cases Ordered to be Retried.

Chief Justice Judd has rendered an opinion in *Edma G. Trousseau vs. Bruce Cartwright and Hugh McIntyre*, executors of the will of Geo. P. Trousseau, deceased. E. P. Dole, Deputy Attorney-General, sat in place of Justice Whiting, disqualified, renders a concurring opinion, while Justice Frear dissents.

The majority opinion sets forth the following principles of law:

"The condition in a contract to pay money when my circumstances allow and as soon as they allow, is fulfilled by evidence that the promisor was in receipt of money over and above his reasonable expenses with which he could pay.

"The fact that the executors of such promisor had not assets to pay in full the sum contracted for by their decedent, does not show that the condition of ability to pay in the testator's lifetime was not fulfilled.

"A contract contemplated money to be paid in installments, conditioned upon ability to pay. Evidence of ability to pay part of the sum contracted to be paid is a fulfillment of the condition."

Judge Magoon gave the judgment from which the appeal was taken, disallowing the principal sum sued for, but ordering the annual payments stipulated to be in lieu of interest.

Justice Frear, in nonconcurring, says: "The logical conclusion under these circumstances would be, not to make another error by allowing the principal sum, but to correct the first error by disallowing the interest. This cannot, however, be done on this bill of exceptions, as the plaintiff did not except to the allowance of interest."

### OPEN UP MORE LANDS.

Kohala Residents Draw Attention to Awini.

Opportunities for Coffee and Fruit Cultivation—Confident of Success of Undertaking.

The following petition has been forwarded to the Commissioners of Public Lands, by the residents of Kohala who are actively and earnestly interested in the development of the country districts of Hawaii:

To the Commissioners of Public Lands:

Having had our attention called to the Land Act passed by the Legislature of 1895, where provisions for obtaining good agricultural lands would be received on very reasonable terms, we, as citizens of the Republic residing in North Kohala, believing in the opening of public lands for settlement, knowing that therein lie our hopes of improving our conditions and prospects, as well as the advantages that the Republic will receive, desirous of acquiring Government lands at Awini for coffee and fruit cultivation and the establishment there of homes, which lands we are satisfied are suitably adapted for such purposes, respectfully urge your honorable body to dispatch to such vicinity, as soon as possible, a surveyor, to have such lands parceled out to us as applicants, and for the appointment of a suitable person here as Land Agent. We feel confident of the ultimate success of our undertaking, based not only upon the answers in the Senate made by Minister King to Senator Holstein on the 27th of March, 1896, favorably recommending that these lands be settled as rapidly as demands are made.

With high hope for our country's welfare, we feel assured that our request will meet your sanction, and that it will not be long when our ambitions will be realized and a rural population domiciled in Awini under the protecting and fostering care of a beneficent Government.

Respectfully,  
(Signed) John Luiz, Antonio Luiz, W. V. Rodenhurst, J. S. Murray, Thos. D. Gaman, J. Williams, E. A. Fraser, Manuel Luiz, Jr.; A. D. Lindsay, Geo. P. Tulloch, Robert Laing, Antonio C. de Souza, G. F. Hall, J. N. Bell, Manuel Vicente, J. A. M. Osorio, D. S. Kahookano, M. R. Freitas, Jos. K. Kaohi, G. P. Kamaoaha, Chas. K. Kuanne, C. H. Pula, Joel Kaniaha, S. H. K. He, M. G. Clement, J. D. Ponoou, J. H. Kamaunu.

We are convinced of the advantages to flow from the opening up of these lands at Awini, that we believe the subject has only to be investigated to be approved.

H. L. HOLSTEIN,  
F. NORTHROP.

### Sugar Machinery.

Robert Catton, importer of sugar machinery, steam plows and plantation machinery, has opened an office on Queen street for the transaction of business. Mr. Catton has represented the Watsons of Glasgow in Honolulu for a number of years, and is thoroughly familiar with the machinery in use on plantations and in sugar mills, and can estimate on either machinery or repairs.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cures colds, croup and whooping cough. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

Awarded  
Highest Honors—World's Fair.  
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.  
**PRICE'S**  
CREAM  
BAKING  
POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,

Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

### LOCAL BREVITIES.

Mrs. Giles and daughter will leave for the volcano by the Kinau today.

Herr Pastor Isenberg will preach in Y. M. C. A. hall on Sunday at 11 a. m.

A match race between Antidote and Billy C has been arranged for August 1st.

There was only one additional case of smallpox at the quarantine station yesterday.

A well bound set of Scientific American from 1878 to 1894 for sale by "X," this office.

Miss Ingersoll, the violinist, and Miss Wright left for the Coast on the Martha Davis yesterday.

A meeting of the Masonic Temple squad, C. G., was held last night. Three new members were elected.

The Pacific Hardware Company will receive large invoices of goods on the Australia and the W. G. Irwin.

Fred Damon and George Martin, who have been making a trip around the island on a tandem, returned at 6 o'clock last night.

You can get thirty-five cents a dozen for gasoline tins and seventy-five a dozen for gasoline and kerosene cases at Castle & Cooke's.

R. C. L. Perkins, the naturalist, left for the Garden Isle on the Iwalei yesterday to be absent about two weeks on a collecting tour.

Several lady bicyclists of the city are learning to do gymnastics on their wheels. Gracefulness is a factor that has not entered in yet.

David Dowsett has accepted a position as clerk in the Appraiser's department of the custom house. He began his duties Wednesday.

In a letter to L. A. Thurston Hon. W. O. Smith speaks highly of the reception accorded Dr. Wood and himself by C. Afong and his son "Tony."

Harry Wilder and Tom King will leave on the next Kinau for Hawaii and ride a tandem wheel around Hawaii, including a trip to the volcano.

The court martial proceedings in the case of Captain John Good, Jr., will be resumed tonight, possibly in the Legislative hall in the Executive building.

At a meeting of the Oahu Lodge K. of P. last night it was decided to have a banquet and dance at Sans Souci on August 18th, the 25th anniversary of the formation of the Lodge.

Captain Soule of the bark Martha Davis gave a delightful entertainment and dance aboard that vessel Wednesday night. There was a large number of the captain's friends present.

Oahu Lodge, K. of P., an organization which has reached very healthy proportions, will celebrate next month the twenty-fifth anniversary of the lodge. Mystic Lodge will join in the celebration.

Miss Fitzgerald, who has been the guest of Mrs. Wm. G. Irwin and Miss Mahoney during her several weeks' stay in Honolulu, will leave for her home in the States by the Australia on Monday.

An entertainment and dance will be given by the Pacific Rebekah Lodge No. 1, L. O. O. F., in Harmony Hall, on the evening of July 22d. Previous events of this kind have proven a great success, and there is every reason to believe that the one set for the 22d will be in the same list.

The demand for space in the new High School is such that additional room is required to accommodate the pupils. In order that the demand may be filled, the Minister of the Interior has decided to erect a four-room cottage, and has advertised for bids for the erection of it.

The Kinau took away a large number of passengers on her last trip, but today's list will be still larger. Honolulu is getting a little too warm and since everyone cannot go to the Peninsula, whether the society people are all flocking, the less favored will rusticate on Maui and Hawaii.

The Hawaiian schooner Norma is now at the Nuuanu street wharf, getting ready for a trip to the French Frigate Shoals, for which place she will probably leave today on a fishing expedition. A Japanese crew will work the vessel. Captain Rosehill expects to be away for a month or six weeks.

There seems to be a general exodus of school teachers from Honolulu judging from the number who left by the W. G. Hall, Claudine and Iwalei yesterday. Never were so many young men so neatly dressed seen along the wharves before, and never perhaps were so many tears shed in so short a time.

Owing to the severe losses caused by the recent tidal wave in Japan, a sub-

scription list has been started in the Yokohama Specie Bank for the purpose of securing funds to relieve the Japanese in the districts where the damage was sustained. If there are any Europeans inclined to help fellow beings in distress, the opportunity is offered to them now.

Some of the small boys of the city have a novel way of evading the "curfew" law. If they wish to go to a certain place after a forbidden hour they pick out a series of alleys by which they can reach that spot. When they have to cross the streets they do so in a hurry and then, safely buried in the shadows of another alley, they proceed on their way unmolested.

News was received by the Kinau yesterday that in the Fourth of July events at Hilo E. Hapai, so well known in athletic circles here, won the 100-yards dash, 220-yards dash, hurdle race, running broad jump and standing high jump, which were the only events he entered. He was barred out of two other races which he sought to enter. The Hilo boys did not know what they had struck when Hapai kept coming out winner after each event.

### FINE BOOK BINDING.

What an Old Friend Thinks of Work Done by This Company.

The Hawaiian Gazette bindery has recently executed an order which merits special notice. It is the binding of nine volumes of the Magazine of American History (a richly illustrated work), in half morocco, gilt edges and full gilt back, in style of workmanship that would do credit to any of the best establishments of New York or London. The bindery is in charge of Mr. G. L. Samson, a master workman in his line, as this and other work lately turned out by him afford ample proof. Besides library books, the establishment is manufacturing sets of the largest account books, such as are used in banks and mercantile houses, in every respect equal to the best American or European make. The bindery is well equipped with the latest machinery made for book binding, and work of this class, ruled to any desired pattern, can be executed here much better and more satisfactory than when ordered from abroad. It affords pleasure to notice such an institution in Honolulu.—The Planter's Monthly.

### FATAL BURNING CASE.

An Aged Native Woman Burned to Death.

Her Husband and Three Others Injured—Supposed to Have Started by Overturning a Lamp.

About 4:30 yesterday morning fire was discovered in a grass house at Wai-alea, occupied by Puahala and his wife, Mamaka, an aged couple, and three other persons. The house caught fire by the overturning of a lamp. Puahala was awakened by the smell of smoke, and before he and the others could get out of the house they were severely burned.

After the fire had exhausted itself the remains of Mamaka were found burned to a crisp.

In life she had weighed upward of three hundred pounds, but her corpse weighed less than ninety. The old gentleman believes his wife got up to prepare breakfast, as was her custom, and in some way upset the lamp. The house was located about 150 feet from the residence of Paul Isenberg and wife, but they were absent in the city when the fire broke out. Soon afterward they were telephoned to and immediately left for the scene.

Mrs. Isenberg was unremitting in her efforts to alleviate the sufferings of the old gentleman and the other survivors of the accident. She provided bandages and remedies and personally applied them to their burned limbs and bodies.

In the afternoon Deputy Marshal Hitchcock, accompanied by Chester A. Doyle, visited the place, but found an inquest unnecessary.

### VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The Queen Hotel and Mountain View to be Sold at Auction.

On August 10 W. S. Luce will sell at auction the valuable Hotel property on Nuuanu street known as "The Queen." The house was built a few years ago by the late John Thomas Waterhouse and never opened for public use. It is well furnished throughout. It is in a capital location for a hotel and a rare opportunity is offered persons intending to embark in that business.

Mountain View is a private residence in a high and healthy location, commanding an excellent view of the famous range of mountains as well as the harbor. It is well finished and the grounds are planted in fruit and ornamental trees and a stream of running water on the grounds. A windmill supplies water for the house and grounds.

### Hotel Arrivals.

Hawaiian—Wilmont Grant Peirce and wife, St. Paul, Minn.; G. L. Agassiz, Boston, Mass.; Wm. Macdonald, San Francisco; E. Ermler, Berlin, Germany; L. K. Pangborn and wife, Jersey City, N. J.; Scott B. Wilson, England; Mrs. T. K. Reid, Miss Bernice Halstead, Dr. Reid, Wai-alea.

Arlington—Miss A. F. Linders, Hana; B. Brightwell, Kauai; F. M. Husted, San Francisco; Charles Dasher, Stockton; C. D. Blomding, Alameda; F. L. Guenther and Miss E. M. Guenther, Washington, D. C.; Senator Hocking, Hawaii.

## NOT SMALLPOX BUT SIMPLY VARIOLOID.

Cases at Quarantine Station  
Yesterday.

EARLY MORNING DISCOVERY.

Substitute Resolution Regarding the Schools Adopted—Who Foots the Bill?—Dr. Thompson Appeals to Board of Health—Cattle Disease.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon there were present President Emerson, Drs. Day and Monsarrat, Minister Cooper, Messrs. Kellipio, Reynolds and Lansing.

President Emerson stated that he had put down as the first matter to be considered the question of health certificates in the examination of children in the public schools. He then read the resolution relating to the matter as adopted by the Board of Health, and pointed out defective places in the same which resulted in the provision not being carried out on every occasion.

President Emerson next presented the following substitute resolution:

"It is hereby resolved that the scholars and teachers in all public and private schools throughout the Republic of Hawaii shall provide themselves, within fourteen days after the opening of the annual school term, with certificates signed by some duly licensed and competent physician, as to their freedom from contagious and infectious diseases. The district Government physicians are instructed to visit the several public schools and make the necessary examinations of those not provided with certificates, free of charge, during the period above specified.

"The possession of said certificate is required as a condition of connection with or stay in the schools. Said certificates shall be renewed each year."

Upon motion of Mr. Lansing the same was adopted.

Copies of this resolution will be sent to the Bureau of Public Instruction.

Dr. Day was called upon to make a statement regarding the sickness at the quarantine station, and spoke as follows:

"The steamer China arrived here early Monday morning, about nine and a half days from Yokohama, with the bill of health showing the existence of a case of smallpox between Honk Kong and Yokohama, and the removal of the patient (a Chinaman) at the latter place.

"I received a letter from W. O. Smith under date of July 4th, in which he spoke of the case of smallpox, and recommended in the event that no other cases had appeared, the cabin passengers and officers of the China be allowed to go ashore, but that none except those having business, and custom house officers, be allowed upon the Pacific Mail wharf and aboard ship.

"A letter from Dr. Eldredge under date of July 3d referred to the same matter, with the additional information that the steamer had been fumigated and the passengers vaccinated.

"I examined every one aboard the China, and saw no evidences of anything suspicious. Nearly eleven days had elapsed since the smallpox patient had been removed at Yokohama. The period of incubation had not fully elapsed.

"The Chinese and Japanese passengers were landed in quarantine on the same morning, and two inspections have been carried on daily.

"At about 5 a. m. Wednesday, July 15th, J. D. McVeigh telephoned to me that he had discovered two suspicious cases among the Chinese passengers. I reached the quarantine station about an hour later and found the two men affected with varioloid, and another case just developing. It is, then, only varioloid we have to deal with, and not smallpox.

"The sick men have been isolated and the remaining immigrants released."

In closing his remarks Dr. Day dwelt upon the necessity of a small hospital building at the quarantine station for just such cases as were developed yesterday.

A letter was received from Dr. Thompson, giving information that he had received a telephone message from Sheriff Hitchcock to attend a Chinaman who had been injured in a fray with a Japanese. He was under arrest and in the sheriff's custody. Dr. Thompson called at the jail in Central Hilo and attended the Chinaman. A bill for \$10 was sent in, but Sheriff Hitchcock refused to pay the same, making the statement in writing that Dr. Thompson being a Government physician was not entitled to pay for attendance in such cases.

Dr. Thompson appealed to the Board of Health on principle. He did not think that such cases came within his duties as Government physician.

Mr. Lansing wanted to know if, in case a doctor was called for by a sheriff, it was obligatory that he attend upon the patient for whom his services had been sought.

Dr. Day was of the opinion that he should respond as a matter of duty, unless there was some special reason for not so doing.

It was the opinion of the Board of Health that Dr. Thompson should be paid, but when the matter of the source of pay was considered there seemed to be general doubt.

Minister Cooper suggested that the patient was the person who should pay. Dr. Monsarrat's report on slaughter houses showed 127 cattle received from Oahu ranches, with 132 out of this number affected with fluke liver.

Inspector Kellipio's report showed 112,070 fish received at the market during the week ending July 12th.



Mr. George W. Tuley  
Benjamin, Missouri.

## Good Advice Quickly Followed

Cured of Rheumatism by  
Hood's Sarsaparilla.

C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
"I was taken down with rheumatism over a year ago. I was sick for over six months. Often I would have such pains that I could hardly endure them. A friend came to me and advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I took him at his word and got a bottle of it, and since have taken eight bottles of it."

### It Has Cured Me

When the doctors could do me no good what ever. After being benefited so much from this medicine I describe Hood's Sarsaparilla as a wonderful medicine. I also advise every one who is troubled with rheumatism not to be without Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am a farmer, and the medicine has given me much energy and strength to perform my work." GEORGE W. TULEY, Benjamin, Missouri.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

out Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am a farmer, and the medicine has given me much energy and strength to perform my work." GEORGE W. TULEY, Benjamin, Missouri.

Hood's Pills are hand made, and perfect in proportion and appearance. 30c. a box.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY.  
Wholesale Agents

## Valuable Property For Sale!

I am instructed by HENRY WATERHOUSE, Esq., to sell at my auction rooms, on

Monday, August 10th,

At 12 o'clock noon, the following valuable property: The

### "QUEEN"

A fine, large, airy, two-story building, with grand basement, situated on Nuuanu avenue, nearly opposite the Eagle House, built for an hotel, with the latest improved sanitary fixtures; very suitable for a club house, hospital or place of entertainment. Also

### "MOUNTAIN VIEW"

A charming Nuuanu Valley residence, nearly opposite Government Electric Light Works, suitable for a sanitarium, built on a grand three-acre lot and commanding a magnificent view.

The house is new and large with nine rooms, and there are four cottages in the yard. A windmill and greenhouse and a running stream on the premises, together with the fruit and ornamental trees, add not only beauty but value to this unsurpassed Valley retreat.

A man on the premises will show any one wishing to inspect over the place, and the keys for the "Queen" may be obtained at the office of Henry Waterhouse, Esq.

TERMS—Half cash in U. S. Gold Coin, balance mortgage on premises. For further particulars inquire of HENRY WATERHOUSE, Esq., or

W. S. LUCE,  
4355-17 1777-81 AUCTIONEER.

### CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

## Boston Line of Packets

The bark "AMY TURNER," W. C. Warland, Master, will sail from New York for this port on or about September 1st, 1896.

For particulars call or address

Chas. Brewer & Co.,  
27 Kilby Street, Boston, or  
C. BREWER & CO., LTD.,  
Agents, Honolulu,  
4246- m

## Spencerian Steel Pens.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

The standard pen among expert and careful writers in the United States and Canada.

No. 1—College, for Schools.  
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Sold by all Stationers in the Hawaiian Islands.  
PROPRIETORS SPENCERIAN PEN COMPANY,  
New York - - - N. Y., U. S. A.





## HILLO CELEBRATION, PELE BROKE OUT.

Anniversary Day of the Republic Properly Observed.

VOLCANO ONCE MORE ACTIVE.

Magnificent Sight Greeted Fortunate Tourists—Dances, for the Glorious Fourth—Dance, Ball Games and Races—Presents the Order of the Day.

HILLO (Hawaii), July 12, 1896.—Never in the annals of this town has there been recorded a more enthusiastic, more interesting or more successful celebration of the glorious Fourth of July than was spent in Hilo this year. All nationalities combined in their eagerness to make the day one of earnest enjoyment. Jupiter Pluvius kindly held off the showers until evening, when the sports of the day were over. Some two thousand people must have collected along the beach road, on or near the grand stand, to witness the sports of the day.

The base ball game between the Lanakilas and the Holomua was the event of the morning and drew a large crowd of spectators. The game concluded with a score of 25 to 12 in favor of the Holomua.

A very pretty yacht race between Dr. Hutchinson's Astoria and Mr. Severance's Aurora created great interest early in the afternoon. Over more than half the course the Aurora had the lead under a light wind, but on the last quarter, as the breeze stiffened, the Astoria darted ahead to the goal.

After it was seen that the yachts were well started, the athletic sports and horse racing began. Eddie Hapai was the winner of the 400-yard foot race, while James Sisson claimed first place in the 100-yard and half-mile foot races. Honors fell to Eddie Hapai and Kala in the tests at jumping, a series of running and standing, long and high jumps being made. Albert Horner then showed his strength in putting the 16-pound shot further than any other contestant.

The small boys enjoyed the scramble for nickels, and some of the older people created much sport over their willingness to try the "Hilo shower." The ones near enough to see the results of the overturning of a bucket of water on the heads of the unsuccessful riders in the wheelbarrow were ready to shout with laughter at each failure. The climbing of the greased pole caused the usual amount of fun among the on-lookers.

The tug of war between a team of Hawaiians and a team composed mostly of Scotchmen was the occasion for some long, hard pulling, and was won by the former.

During the afternoon the "Rival das Musas" band was stationed on the grounds and played several national airs. The most exciting entertainment of the day was the horse racing.

The first race was a half-mile dash, for ponies under 14 hands high, and was won by F. M. Wakefield's "Dollie."

The trotting race was between Albert Horner's "Fannie" and J. R. Wilson's "Minnie," both driven by their owners, "Minnie" winning two straight heats.

One of the finest races of the day was the running race for Hawaiian bred horses. H. C. Austin entered "Surprise" against Robert Horner's "Bald Face," and carried the race by half a length.

In the following half-mile dash, J. R. Wilson's "Arab" was a winner over Albert Horner's "Black Bess."

The mule race was won by A. B. Loebeinstein's "Makoe," the scrub race by Albert Horner's "Steel." The last race was another gain for "Arab" over Robert Horner's "Bald Face."

The day's celebration concluded with a band concert at Court House Yard, accompanied by a pyrotechnic display. The Fourth of July ball took place on the evening of the 3d at Spreckels' Hall, and was very largely attended. The hall was most beautifully and artistically decorated by Charles Hitchcock, with leis of ferns, palm leaves, bamboos, hunting and handsome flags. Dancing was continued till nearly 2 o'clock in the morning, to the music of an orchestra selected from the "Rival das Musas" band.

F. M. Wakefield gave a dinner at the Severance home on Saturday evening, complimentary to Mr. and Mrs. C. McLennan, Mrs. J. M. Horner, Messrs. Albert and Robert Horner and the Misses Horner, which included several more guests, and was followed by a most charming reception, to which some twenty or thirty of Mr. Wakefield's friends were invited. After a few games of cards, Joseph Marsden entertained the party most pleasantly with sleight of hand performances and tricks; others charmed their hearers with vocal and instrumental music, and all went home happy after the evening's pleasures and an indulgence in toothsome refreshments.

Yesterday was an ideal picnic day, and several carriages laden with lunch baskets and picnickers were seen going out of town. Mrs. E. D. Baldwin and a few friends enjoyed the day at Coconut Island. Miss Hapai, Miss Severance and Miss Lyman went over to Sea Connet to join Miss Richardson and Miss Guild, who expect to remain for some weeks.

Mrs. Wilder and Mrs. Hardy were the prime movers in getting up the delightful social hop of last Monday evening, held at Spreckels' Hall, complimentary to the visiting Hamakuaans in town. It was rather impromptu, but greatly enjoyed by about twenty-five couples.

Old Madame Pele has once more alarmed the multitude. At 7:15 last evening a brilliant reflection of fire was

seen to come from the old lake in the crater of Kilauaea. Mr. Lee and a large party of tourists prepared to go down at once. Upon their return Mr. Lee reported that the outbreak was in the wall of the great hole, about forty feet above the surface of the lake, which at present is between 500 and 600 feet below the floor of the old crater. The molten lava was flowing into the lake. A party of tourists who returned to Hilo from the Volcano House a couple of days ago left for the scene of activity this morning, intending to start down again about midnight, so as to catch the Kinuau leaving at 8 a. m. tomorrow.

Elmer Wilson and wife and Mr. and Mrs. Gray leave for the volcano tomorrow.

The tug Rover, which was damaged by fire two weeks ago, has been repaired and is busily engaged in loading the bark Santiago this week.

C. S. Desky is creating a real estate boom in Puno building lots, quite a number having been purchased for house sites. Lots with a frontage of 75 feet are selling at \$400, on easy terms—\$50 cash and installments of the remainder for eighteen months.

The Hawaiian Circus Company gave their initial performance at Spreckels' Hall last evening to a good sized audience. The performance was most creditable and will undoubtedly receive a good patronage during the coming week.

Hon. and Mrs. F. S. Lyman expect to spend most of this month on their coffee plantation at Kaunama.

Inspector of Schools H. S. Townsend came up from Honolulu last Kinuau.

H. C. Austin and his son Hale are making a trip around the island.

Sheriff Hitchcock has returned from Honolulu.

Ronald Kennedy, who has been in college at San Rafael, Cal., for the past year, is spending his vacation with his parents at Waialeale.

Mrs. J. A. Kennedy of Honolulu is a guest at the home of C. C. Kennedy at Waialeale.

Miss Rycroft of Pohoiki is visiting Miss Harriet Austin.

Miss Brockie and Miss Snow of Honolulu are at the residence of Sheriff Hitchcock.

Mrs. Johnson of San Francisco is visiting Mrs. E. E. Richards.

Joseph Marsden left for Kau and Kona last Tuesday, after a week's stay in Hilo. He expects to tramp most of the way.

W. R. Atkinson is stopping at the Baldwin home.

The bark Santiago, Johnson master, arrived in port last Friday, the 3d. 11 days from San Francisco, with a cargo of freight and one passenger. She expects to leave for the Bay City by Friday next, with a full cargo of sugar.

Heavy rains alternate with beautiful days of sunshine this week.

## MADAME PELE AGAIN.

Looks This Time as if She Had Come to Make a Long Visit.

Prediction of Peter Lee Comes True as Usual—A Most Brilliant Display of Molten Lava.

On Thursday last Peter Lee, of the Volcano House, told some of his friends that within forty-eight hours Madame Pele would show herself again, clad in garments more brilliant than she has ever dared to venture out in upon any previous occasion. This he was able to prophesy from certain unfailing indications which he and he alone is able to understand. It is a fact well known that for years past Mr. Lee has been able to call the turn in regard to lava flows.

True to the prediction on Saturday night, July 11th, the skies were brilliantly lighted by the fires of Kilauaea once more in active play at the surface.

The first indications were noticed by Mr. Lee on Saturday morning between 10 and 11 o'clock, although it is thought that the first outbreak was earlier than that at all events Mr. Lee telephoned over to Hilo immediately and the party of tourists who had left the Volcano House on the day previous, although tired out with the fatigue of the journey, mounted fresh horses and went back upon their tracks, and from their statements, were well repaid for their extra trip.

Mr. C. S. Desky, who returned on the Kinuau yesterday, says that the burning lake is about 150 feet in diameter and 500 feet deep; that there is an immense fountain toward the Hilo side of the boundary and that the molten lava boiling up around this make a magnificent sight.

On Monday Purser Beckley of the Kinuau telephoned from Kawaihae to the Volcano House to get news of the latest developments and learned from Mr. Lee that the fires which were more active than ever gave every promise of remaining for a long time.

President Cleveland's Platform. WASHINGTON, June 28.—"Never will I vote for McKinley," said President Cleveland yesterday to one of the Cabinet. "Never will I vote the Republican ticket, or for any man, even my brother, who might be named thereon."

Last summer one of our grandchildren was sick with a severe bowel trouble. Our doctor's remedies failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief. We regard it as the very best medicine ever put on the market for bowel complaints.—Mrs. E. G. Gregory, Fredericktown, Mo. This certainly is the best medicine ever put on the market for dysentery, summer complaint, colic and cholera infantum in children. It never fails to give prompt relief when used in reasonable time and the plain printed directions are followed. Many mothers have expressed their sincere gratitude for the cures it has effected. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

## Notice of Sale Under Decree of Foreclosure and Sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Judicial Circuit, Republic of Hawaii. In Equity.—S. M. DAMON, J. H. FISHER and H. E. WAITY, Copartners under the name of the Commercial Trust Co., vs. CECIL BROWN, Administrator with the will annexed of the Estate of Walter Murray Gibson, and Trustee of the Estate of said Walter Murray Gibson, deceased, under said will, and JANE WALSH, Executrix under the will of J. S. Walker, deceased, and H. E. McINTYRE, in his own behalf, and as Executor under the will of said J. S. Walker; T. L. LUCY HAYSELDEN, and FREDERICK H. HAYSELDEN, her husband; WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY, corporation; WALTER H. HAYSELDEN, LUCY T. HAYSELDEN, FREDERICK H. HAYSELDEN, Junior, a minor; H. V. KALLALA, a minor; and RACHEL K. HAYSELDEN, a minor, defendants.—Foreclosure Proceeding.

Pursuant to decree of foreclosure and sale made in the above entitled suit and Court, May 11th, A. D. 1896, notice is hereby given that the property hereunder described will be sold at public auction at the Court House (Aliioli Hale) in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, on WEDNESDAY, August 20th, at 12 o'clock Noon, said sale to be confirmed by said Circuit Court.

LIST OF THE PROPERTY.

The following in said Honolulu located makai of the Executive Building, west of the Judiciary Building, adjoining the Opera House and having a frontage on King, Mililani and Queen Streets, described as follows:

First.—Frontage on King Street 161.5 feet; on west side of the Opera House 128 feet; on the rear (makai) end of the Opera House 79 feet; on Mililani Street 291 feet, from the end of the Opera House to Queen Street; thence on Queen Street 212.3 feet; thence from Queen Street to King Street 302.2 feet with a right of way 4.7 feet wide from Richard Street into lot and containing an area of 69,128.7 feet more or less.

The aforesaid property consisting:

First.—Of all those parcels of land on King Street in Honolulu, comprising the homestead of said W. M. Gibson mentioned in deed of Chas. T. Gulick, Administrator, dated January 5th, 1882, of record in Liber 70, folio 448.

Second.—That parcel of land in the rear of Music Hall in Honolulu, mentioned in deed from G. W. Keawamahi to W. M. Gibson, dated Jan. 5th, 1884, of record in Liber 87, folio 229.

Third.—Those parcels of land on Queen Street in Honolulu, described in Royal Patent 6778, Apana I. L. C. A. 8315 and in Royal Patent 6806, L. C. A. 6428, mentioned in deed from A. J. Cartwright, Executor to W. M. Gibson, dated April 1st, 1886, of record in Liber 98, folios 164-166.

Fourth.—Those parcels of land on Queen Street in Honolulu, mentioned in mortgage from Kalo and Kalaina to B. Borres, dated August 29th, 1878, of record in Liber 55, folios 450-452.

(2) Also: All the following property in Lahaina, Island of Maui:

First.—That parcel of land at Lahaina known as the Pa Halekani mentioned in deed of Emma Kalelelanani and others to W. M. Gibson dated May 13th, 1884, of record in Liber 92, folio 62.

Second.—That parcel of land at Lahaina being a part of L. C. A. 2320 mentioned in deed from Kila Kalo to W. M. Gibson dated Nov. 4, 1879, of record in Liber 62, folio 162.

Third.—Those parcels of land at Lahaina described in L. C. A. 8319B, Royal Patent 1876, and in Royal Patent 1196.

(3) Also: All of the property on the Island of Lanai forming part of the Lanai Ranch, as called belonging to the Estate of W. M. Gibson, and consisting of the following property, to-wit:

LANDS IN FEE SIMPLE.

First.—All that tract of land, known as the Ahupuaa of Palawai, containing 5807.140 acres, described in Royal Patent No. 7068, and deed from L. H. Hale, A. D. 1884, of record in Liber 264 and 265.

Second.—All that tract of land known as the Ahupuaa of Kealahou, containing 1829 acres, described in Royal Patent 7444, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of J. O. Dominis, Guardian, dated March 9, 1887, of record in Liber 23, folio 167.

Third.—All that tract of land, known as the Ahupuaa of Maunaloa, containing 442.38 acres, described in Royal Patent 6775, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of A. J. Cartwright, executor above named.

Fourth.—All that tract of land described in Royal Patent 9345, containing 128 acres, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of William Beder, dated September 27, 1875, of record in Liber 43, folio 359.

Fifth.—All of those tracts of land described in Royal Patent 3029, containing an area of 226.68 acres, and all the title conveyed by deed of Keilohue and others to W. M. Gibson, dated August 20, 1876, of record in Liber 46, folio 330, and in deed of Kealahou to W. M. Gibson, dated December 7, 1877, of record in Liber 51, folio 388, and in deed from Kealahou to W. M. Gibson, dated August 23, 1876, of record in Liber 46, folio 329.

Sixth.—All those parcels of land conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of Uliana Paahao and another, dated November 27, 1888, recorded in Liber 118, folio 33, and described in Land Commission award 8556, Royal Patent 5137, containing 39 acres more or less.

Seventh.—All that land described in Royal Patent Grant 2903, containing 92.7-100 acres, conveyed to W. M. Gibson, by Puupai, by deed dated April 24, 1864, recorded in Liber 20 folio 24.

Eighth.—All that land described in Land Commission Award 3417 B, conveyed by Kamaika and others to W. M. Gibson by deed dated March 7, 1865, recorded in Liber 19, folio 274.

Ninth.—All that land described in Land Commission Award 10438, containing 7.72-100 acres, conveyed by Kalo to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated June 2, 1865, of record in Liber 19, page 407.

Tenth.—All that land described in L. C. A. 4317, conveyed by Kalo and others to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated January 30, 1867, and recorded in Liber 24, folio 262.

Eleventh.—All that land described in Royal Patent 4796, conveyed by Kealahou and Wahie to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated June 25, 1874, of record in Liber 30, folio 388.

Twelfth.—All that land described in Royal Patent No. 4797, L. C. A. 10,041, conveyed by John S. Gibson to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated July 17, 1876, of record in Liber 47, folio 49.

Thirteenth.—All that land described in Royal Patent 308, to Kaina conveyed by K. Kaina, to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated May 28, 1885, recorded in Liber 99, folio 129.

Fourteenth.—All other lands on said Island of Lanai, of which said W. M. Gibson was seized, possessed or entitled to on the 14th day of August, 1882, and the 31st day of August, 1887.

LEASEHOLDS.

First.—Lease No. 167 from the Hawaiian Government of Paoanai containing 9975 acres, and of Kamoku, containing 8261 acres, expiring January 1, 1916, annual rental \$500, payable semi-annually in advance.

Second.—Lease No. 168 of Kealia Auni, Pawili and Kamao, containing 8360 acres, expiring June 23, 1906, annual rental \$150, payable semi-annually in advance.

Third.—Lease No. 220 Mahana, contain-

ing 7973 acres, expiring November 1, 1907, annual rental \$100, payable semi-annually in advance.

Fourth.—Lease No. 279 of Kaunolu, containing 7800 acres, expiring February 9, 1907, annual rental \$250, payable semi-annually in advance.

Fifth.—All other leaseholds on the Island of Lanai, held by W. M. Gibson on the 31st day of August, 1887, so far as the same may be assigned without incurring any forfeiture.

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

As follows: The sheep, cattle and horses belonging to the said estate of W. M. Gibson deposited on said Island of Lanai, numbering 24,000 sheep, more or less, 550 cattle, more or less, 200 horses, more or less; also all wool presses, wagons, carts, harnesses, tools, implements, chattels, household furniture and effects belonging to the estate of W. M. Gibson, situate on said Island of Lanai.

(4) OTHER PROPERTY.

First.—Mortgage from Kila Kalo and Kalaina to W. M. Gibson, dated March 15, 1887, of record in Liber 108, folios 55-57, to secure the sum of \$1000, and also the note and debt secured thereby.

Second.—Mortgage from Kalo and Kalaina to Mrs. B. Borres, dated August 29, 1878, of record in Liber 55, folios 450-2, to secure the sum of \$500, and also the note and debt secured thereby, assigned to W. M. Gibson by assignment of record in Liber 105, folio 188.

TERMS OF SALE, ETC.

The property comprising the Lanai Ranch will be sold as a whole after the Maui and Honolulu properties.

The land of Kalulu on the Island of Lanai, now held by the estate of W. M. Gibson as tenant-in-law, will be turned over to the purchaser of the Lanai property, without charge.

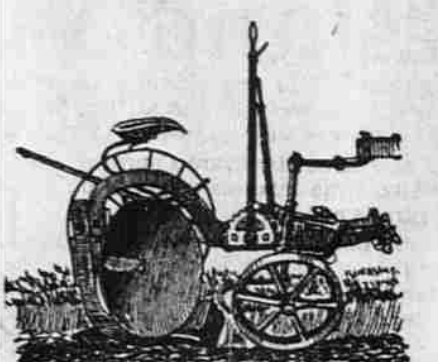
All purchases at the above sale to be cash in U. S. Gold Coin. Deeds at the expense of the purchasers.

Maps of the property to be sold can be seen at the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company, 408 Fort Street, Honolulu, and for further information apply to the undersigned.

Z. C. JONES, Receiver.

Office with the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company.

Dated Honolulu, May 25, 1896.



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What Now? Wide awake buyers make their purchases where they get the best treatment and the best and largest stock to select from. Fine goods for a little money.

What Next? It is a broad gauge policy in all things that make

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Successful Above All Others. Fort Street.

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DR. C. L. LAY, & F. G. SEPT. 1st, Asst. Surgeon.

DR. R. A. WELLS, & F. G. SEPT. 1st, Asst. Surgeon.

DR. E. S. TROTT, & F. G. SEPT. 1st, Asst. Surgeon.

DR. G. A. SEYMOUR, & F. G. SEPT. 1st, Asst. Surgeon.

DR. H. H. PLUMMER, & F. G. SEPT. 1st, Asst. Surgeon.

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New Goods by every Steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed. TELEPHONE 119.

## CLARKE'S



**"THE LAND OF 'PRETTY SOON.'"**

"I know of a land where the streets are paved  
With the things which we meant to achieve;  
It is walled with the money we meant to have saved,  
And the pleasures for which we grieve;  
The kind words unspoken, the promises broken,  
And many a coveted boon,  
Are stowed away there in that land somewhere—  
The land of 'Pretty Soon.'"

"There are uncut jewels of possible fame  
Lying about in the dust,  
And many a noble and lofty aim  
Covered with mould and rust.  
And oh, this place, while it seems so near,  
Is further away than the moon;  
Tho' our purpose is fair, yet we never get there—  
To the land of 'Pretty Soon.'"

"The road that leads to that mystic land  
Is strewn with pitiful wrecks;  
And the ships that have sailed from its shining strand  
Bear skeletons on their decks.  
It is further at noon than it was at dawn,  
And further at night than at noon.  
Oh, let us beware of that land down there—  
The land of 'Pretty Soon.'"

—Exchange.

**GERMANY'S SUGAR BOUNTY.**

Consul General Mason Reports as to Its Practical Working.

Frank Mason, United States consul general at Frankfurt, has taken advantage of the fact that the new German sugar tax went into effect June 1 to make a special report to the State Department upon the whole subject of sugar export bounties, pointing out the practical working of the bounty system in Germany, where it originated, and quoting statistics comparing the sugar industry in France and Germany. He says they saw that the German sugar producers are safe from European competition, and do not need the increased export bounty, but nothing could withstand the agrarian demands. Their victory was one of the most significant events in recent German legislation. The new law cannot fail to increase Germany's sugar product, and thereby exert a more or less tangible effect on the general market.—American Exchange.

**WILL MAKE THEM PUBLIC.**

The United States and England Will Print Arbitration Letters.

LONDON, June 27.—Great Britain and the United States have agreed to publish the arbitration correspondence exchanged between the two countries. The publication of this matter, it appears, has been delayed while waiting the arrival in London of Secretary Olney's latest communication, which was handed to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador at Washington, early in the week, and which is in Mr. Olney's most incisive style, and forms one of the most important documents of the series.

No definite conclusions have been as yet reached, though considerable progress has been made toward a general treaty of arbitration between the two countries.

**CHINESE MAIL SYSTEM.**

The Mongolian Empire to Join the Postal Union.

In a dispatch to the State Department from Minister Denby it is announced that the Chinese Government will abolish the private postal system, which has for centuries furnished all the mail facilities for the Mongolian Empire. It is now proposed to set up a Government postal system, and China will join the Postal Union. The installation of the new service will probably be accomplished by employing experienced European postal officials. The only service now is by private courier, with a postal agency at Shanghai for the United States, Great Britain, Germany, Japan and France.—Washington Star.

**WHAT BATES WANTED TO KNOW.**

"I shall be obliged if you can answer me one question," said my friend Bates, as he lay on the couch one day in my room nursing his aching leg. "Why does exposure to wet or cold bring on an attack of rheumatism at

one time, when a like exposure for a score of times leads to no such result?"

Before I set down in writing the answer I gave him, I wish you would read the following letters, as no doubt the authors of them will be interested in the same point.

"In November, 1892," says the one, "I had an attack of rheumatic fever, and was confined to my bed for four weeks, during which time I suffered fearfully. I had awful pains all over me; my joints swelled up, and I was so helpless I could not raise my hand to my mouth. After the fever left me I was extremely weak, and so emaciated I was little more than skin and bone. A large lump, the size of an egg, formed on my elbow, and my fingers were almost drawn out of joint. I cannot describe the suffering I had to bear. The doctor ordered me various medicines, and cod liver oil, but they had no effect. In February, 1893, I read in a small book about the remarkable success which had followed the use of Mother Seigel's Syrup in cases of rheumatism, and got a bottle from Messrs. Leverett & Fry, High street. After taking it two weeks I was better, and in about a month more all rheumatic pains had left me, and I was strong and well as ever. You may publish what I have said. (Signed) John H. Kent, 9 Randall street, Maidstone, Kent, January 30, 1895."

"For many years," says the other, "I had been subject to liver complaint and indigestion. I was habitually heavy, weak, and weary. My appetite was poor, and all food gave me pain and fullness at the chest and around the sides. I had so much pain and tightness of the chest that I could not endure the pressure of my clothing upon it. Although not laid up, I was seldom free from pain or a sense of discomfort. In the summer of 1893 I began to suffer with rheumatism, which affected my arms and shoulders until I had not the power to lift my hand to my head. I tried all sorts of liniments, embrocations, and rubbing oils, but got no benefit from any of them."

"In August, 1893, my friend, Mrs. Owen, told me how much good Mother Seigel's Syrup had done her for rheumatism, and I got a bottle from the drug store in St. Ann's Road. In a few days I was much better, and in less than a month afterward all the pain left me, and I am happy to say I have never had any return of the rheumatism since, but have enjoyed the best of health in every respect. In common thankfulness for my speedy and wonderful deliverance, I willingly consent to the publication of this hurried statement should you wish to make that use of it. (Signed) (Mrs.) L. S. Cole, 6 Albert Road, South Tottenham, London, August 16, 1895."

Before answering the question of my friend Bates (who was a chronic rheumatic) I asked him one: "Why does a lighted match, dropped into the road, die out harmlessly, but when dropped into a haystack, set up a conflagration?" "Any fool can answer that," he said. "Because in the one case there is nothing for the fire to catch hold of, while in the other there is."

"Exactly," I responded. "Now see. Indigestion and liver complaint, the second consequent on the first, continue to produce a virulent poison in the blood called uric acid, practically insoluble in water. This acid, which is a solid, enters the tissues and sets going a hot inflammatory fire. That is rheumatism. It does what a silver would—only the acid is a poison silver."

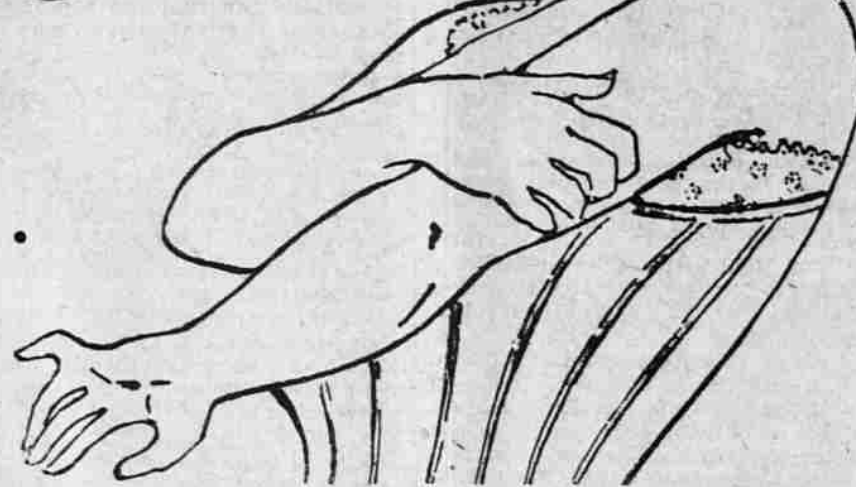
"When the indigestion and the liver trouble are not very bad, and the kidneys and sweat glands of the skin are acting fairly well, this acid is carried out of the body about as fast as it is formed. Exposure then brings on no rheumatism. But, per contra, when the stomach and liver are in bad condition, the acid forms faster than the kidneys and skin can carry it off. Then expose yourself, get cold or wet, hamper the skin and kidneys still more, and the poison acid spreads through your muscles and joints like the fire in the dry hay. You understand? Very well. The longer the cause persists, the more frequent the rheumatic attacks. That is why chronic dyspepsias are apt to be chronic rheumatisms. Fend off dyspepsia, or cure it by the use of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and you and the rheumatism will have no dealings. Neglect it, and suffer every time you catch cold."

That was my answer to Bates, and he said there seemed to be sense in it.

The great pelican sometimes has a wing spread of 15 feet. The bird sometimes exceeds 25 pounds in weight.

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INSTANTLY RELIEVED BY

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A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 26 miles.

Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

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Original and Only Genuine.

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COLDS,

ASTHMA,

BRONCHITIS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

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General Agent the Hawaiian Islands,

**Royal Insurance Company,**

Alliance Assurance Company, Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

**WILHELMA OF MADDEBURG**

INSURANCE COMPANY.

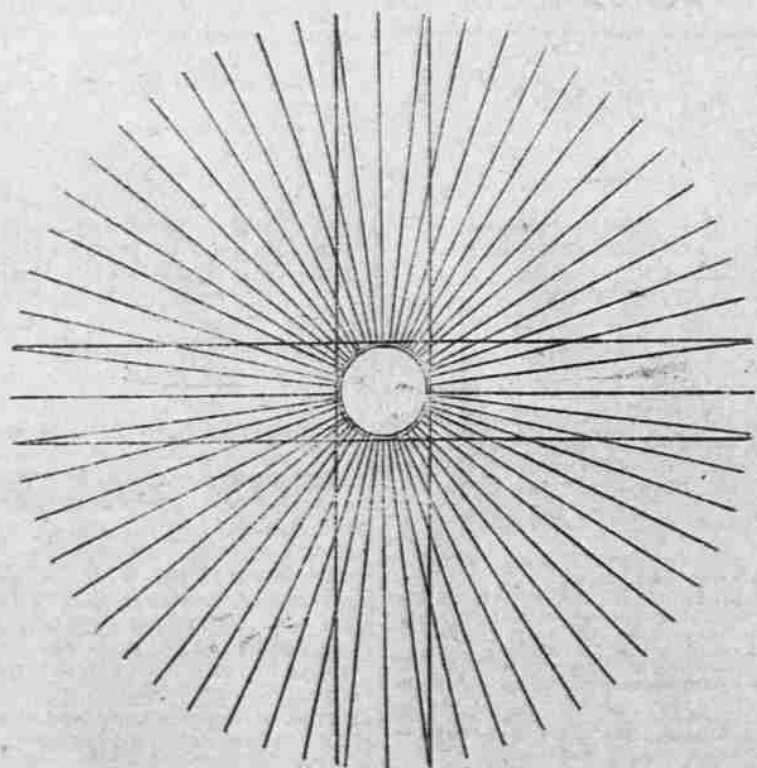
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ARE THE CROSS LINES STRAIGHT OR CURVED?

An optical illusion, which apparently is caused by imperfections of the human eye, is shown in our illustration. The cross lines, drawn straight in such a way that they will barely touch the circumference of a radiant sun, will appear curved to the eye, instead of appearing as they are, absolutely straight. This optical illusion only takes place, however, if the picture is brought near to the eye; while if looked at from some distance it will become—to the eye—perfectly straight.



## POLICE COURT NOTES.

Morrow and Underwood Sentenced to Do Time in Oahu Jail.

Principal Defendant Says Pat Curtis Stood Him Off With an Axe. An Appeal Noted.

In the case of Puia, Ullana and Kahalewai, for failing to present themselves for examination as required by law of women of their character, defendants plead guilty in Police Court yesterday morning and were sentenced each to thirty days at hard labor.

In the case of W. P. Morrow, Judge Wilcox noted that there were two charges against the defendant, viz., carrying a deadly weapon and assault with intent to murder.

The motion of the prosecution to be allowed to enter a nolle prosequi in both of the charges was granted.

Morrow entered a plea of not guilty to the second charge.

The case of F. Underwood, for being an accessory, having in it the same facts, it was agreed that defendant be tried together with Morrow.

Morrow confessed that he had drawn a revolver on Pat Curtis on July 5th. He had asked for police protection and had been told that he would have to get a warrant. Curtis had stood him off with an axe two days previous.

He went to the Spray on the afternoon of July 5th there were two men aboard, one of whom was Curtis. He pointed the revolver at this man and told him to leave, as he considered he was the owner of the Spray. Had no intention of shooting Curtis.

Both defendants were found guilty by Judge Wilcox. Morrow was sentenced to three months at hard labor and to pay a fine of \$50, and Underwood to one month's imprisonment at hard labor and to pay a fine of \$20.

## WHARF AND WAVE.

The British bark Koculus, Rodd master, arrived in port yesterday morning, 56 days from Newcastle, with a cargo of coal. She experienced very rough weather on the trip, which resulted in damage to her bulkhead and sides.

The British steamship Asloun, Murray master, arrived early yesterday morning, 15 days from Portland, Ore., with a cargo of general merchandise for this port. After leaving Portland she called at Victoria and made the trip from there in a little over ten days. The Asloun will sail for China and Japan today.

The British bark Belmont, Ladd master, arrived yesterday morning, 48 days from Sydney, Australia, with 806 tons of coal. She is consigned to Wm. G. Irwin & Co., and will load sugar for New York. Following is the captain's report: Left Sydney May 27th, experiencing NE to SE winds to New Zealand, which was passed on the north. In lat. 21 S and long. 164 W, came across a hurricane which lasted eight hours, passed Tahiti June 26th, and then had NNE winds; crossed equator July 5; from 147 W had strong NE trades to port.

WRECKINGS AS A SCIENCE.

A Project to Establish a Plant at San Francisco.

Henry T. Scott, President of the Union Iron Works, is seriously considering the organization of a great corporation to go into the ship-wrecking business on the Pacific Coast, says the S. F. Call.

"It would unquestionably be a big thing," said Mr. Scott in discussing the subject. "We would find ample work to do, when you consider that we could operate from one end of the coast to the other. At present there are no really effective appliances here for scientific wrecking, and the first thing we should do would be to provide ourselves with a complete and modern plant. My idea is that all of the more important shipping and ship-building firms should go in as the principal stockholders, on an even-share basis, and then employ a professional wrecker as manager and a competent and experienced crew. I would suggest, off-hand, that the corporation should comprise J. D. Spreckels & Co., Goodall, Perkins & Co., the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Union Iron Works, the Merchants' and Shipowners' Towboat Company and several more interests of that character. I believe it will be done, and if it is I know it will be successful. It is something that is needed on this Coast."

The "Sailor's Friend."

Samuel Pilsoll, known throughout the British Empire as the "Sailor's Friend," has recently arrived in America. Mr. Pilsoll has scanty white hair and a white beard, and he is nearly blind. He has twice been a Liberal member of Parliament, and after long agitation succeeded in having laws enacted compelling ships to be so marked as to prevent their overloading, and also to avoid defective equipment of craft leaving port. Mr. Pilsoll has also promoted the improvement of accommodations for cattle on steamships plying between Canada and England.

From the Bottom of the Sea.

The Norwegian bark Elsa Anderson has arrived in London with a strange derelict in tow, says an exchange. This was an English-built brig, which had, judging by the rig, been at the bottom of the sea since early in the century. When off the Faroe Islands there was an upheaval of the ocean which nearly swamped the Elsa, and soon afterwards, about a mile away, was seen a strange, uncanny-looking craft. The Elsa Anderson approached and ultimately took her in tow. The vessel, which had been so curiously brought to the surface by the submarine disturbance, was covered with a myriad of sea-shells, and resembled one of those miniature vessels overlaid with shellwork often seen at seaside places. The brig was boarded and found to contain very little water in the hold. In the captain's berth were several iron-bound chests, the contents of which had been reduced to pulp, except a leather bag, so hardened as to require an axe to open it. Inside guineas, bearing the date of 1809, to the value of \$5,000, were found. There was also discovered several watches and pearls, rendered valueless by the action of the water, and about the neck of one of the skeletons found was a gold chain, attached to which was a silver crucifix and rosary.

ther, Miss E. M. Guenther, Major Z. K. Pangborn and wife, Frank Barwick, Miss L. D. Goldstein, Mrs. Kelley and daughter, C. S. Desky, G. R. Agassiz, H. C. White, E. Ermler, E. H. Paris, R. W. Atkinson. Way Ports: Mrs. J. Nawahi and son, C. Apoi, G. Jameson, Capt. Larsen, Miss J. T. Broderick, Mrs. W. Dorn, Geo. Rodick, C. J. Falk, R. B. Foss, Mrs. Goo Kim, Mrs. Ah Hona, Miss E. Kahohe, Miss M. Powers, Rev. S. Kanda, Edwin Benner, J. H. Bolster, Scott Wilson, Mrs. C. L. Wight and 3 children, H. P. Baldwin, T. Naka, C. Sawano, Capt. D. Taylor, A. Hocking, Father Andrews and 118 deck passengers.

From Hawaii, per stmr Likelike, July 15—Frank and Wilder Wight.

Departures.

For Hamakua, per stmr Waialeale, July 14—Miss Soper and Mrs. Thomas Smith.

For Kauai, per stmr Iwalei, July 14—P. Dodge and wife, Miss Wilcox, Miss A. Forbes, F. A. Schaefer, H. P. Baldwin, R. C. L. Perkins, C. M. Brash, F. A. Jacobs, B. Brightwell, Miss L. Fountain, Miss Fountain, the Misses Christian, W. H. Rice and 30 on deck.

For Maui ports, per stmr Claudine, July 14—Mrs. Dowsett, Mrs. Mist, Cecil Brown, Mrs. A. W. Van Valkenberg and child, A. H. Crook, S. J. Salter, John A. Johnson, Brother Richard, Brother Matthias, Brother Alfred, Mrs. Coakley and child, Brother Theodore, Brother William, Miss Cornwell, Miss Vida, Brother La Pierre and son, Mrs. L. K. Keike, Miss Morris, Tung Sung, S. Ah Mi, Ayong, Wong Wa, Foy, Mrs. Faneuf, Miss Sarah Cockett, W. Friel, Mrs. Shaw, Miss Wilfred Sharrat and three Crowninberg children.

Per Maui and Hawaii, per stmr W. G. Hall, July 14—Miss Hutchinson, Miss B. Cook, Bishop Willis and wife, Miss Mary Ann Searle, Miss Miller, Miss Brummage, Miss Lizzie Kinney, Kapua Kanoa, Mrs. P. P. Kanoa, Miss Honolulu Kanoa, Mrs. Kawaauha, Mrs. B. S. Kapu, Prof. W. D. Alexander, Miss Alexander, Geo. McDougall, Miss Kathleen Martin, Miss Smith, Miss Uluani Smith, Rev. Kalaia, Rev. Kaveheli, Kimukua, Chong Chock Kee, Mrs. Mahelona, E. P. McGeeney, J. K. Miller, Master Kopke and 55 on deck.

For San Francisco, per bk Martha Davis, July 16—C. H. Dasher, H. B. Blanding, Miss E. Ingersoll, Miss L. Wright, William Blake, Mrs. William Blake and Master A. E. Ingersoll.

DIED.

LYMAN—At Yale Infirmary, New Haven, Connecticut, June 18, 1896, John Henry, youngest son of David B. and Mary E. Lyman. Funeral services at Emmanuel Church, La Grange, Illinois, at 11 a. m. Monday, June 22. Burial private.

David B. Lyman is a brother of F. S. and R. A. Lyman of Hilo.

RAINFALL FOR JUNE, 1896.

(From Reports to Weather Service.)

Stations. Elev. Feet. Inches.

HAWAII—

Waialeale..... 50 7.57

Hilo (town)..... 100 8.97

Kaunakakai..... 1250 15.94

Peepee..... 100 5.34

Honolulu..... 300 6.99

Honolulu..... 950 12.74

Hakalau..... 200 5.83

Laupahoehoe..... 10 8.34

Ookala..... 400 13.83

Kukui..... 250 7.17

Paunalo..... 750 5.53

Paunalo..... 300 4.44

Paunalo..... 1200 3.90

Honokaa..... 470 5.03

Kukuihaele..... 700 7.34

Niuli..... 200 4.19

Kohala..... 350 4.49

Kohala Mission..... 533 4.05

Waialeale..... 2720 2.49

Kailua..... 950 5.17

Laupahoehoe..... 1500 5.50

Kealahiki..... 800 2.81

Naalehu..... 650 2.81

Honouapo..... 15 2.81

Hilea..... 310 2.81

Pahala..... 1100 0.00

Olaa (Mason)..... 1650 17.35

Pohakuloa..... 2600 11.63

Waialeale..... 750 8.72

Kapoho..... 50 2.57

Pohokuli..... 10 2.81

Kamaili..... 650 8.61

MAUI—

Kahului..... 10 0.21

Kaanapali..... 15 0.42

Reciprocity Mt..... 90 1.80

Hana Plantation..... 200 6.04

Hana..... 1800 6.04

Puomael..... 1400 0.69

Paia..... 180 1.62

Haleakala Ranch..... 2000 1.62

Kula..... 4000 1.62

MOLOKAI—

Mapulehu..... 70 1.43

LANAI—

Koele..... 1600 1.62

OAHU—

Punahoa W. Bureau Honolulu (City)..... 50 1.59

Kulaokahu..... 20 0.73

King St. (Kewalo)..... 15 0.17

Kapiolani Park..... 10 0.10

Manoa..... 100 2.49

Pauoa..... 50 2.10

Insane Asylum..... 30 3.33

Nuuanu (School st.)..... 50 2.31

Nuuanu (Wille st.)..... 250 3.60

Nuuanu (Elec. Stn)..... 405 5.26

Nuuanu (H' way)..... 730 3.30

Nuuanu, Luakaha..... 850 3.30

Niu..... 6 0.92

Maunaloa..... 300 2.94

Waimanalo..... 25 1.15

Kaneohe..... 100 3.30

Ahihi..... 350 3.30

Kahuku..... 25 1.59

Waianae..... 15 1.59

Ewa Plantation..... 60 0.06

KAUAI—

Lihue, Grove Farm..... 200 2.37

Lihue, Molokai..... 300 4.45

Hanalei..... 200 2.39

Kilauea..... 325 5.14

Hanalei..... 10 8.38

Waialeale..... 32 0.11

Makaweli..... 50 0.11

C. J. LYONS.

In Charge of Weather Bureau.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands.—In the matter of the Bankruptcy of Kasamatsu, doing business as Pacific Trading Co., of Honolulu.

Order on petition of bankrupt for discharge.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Kasamatsu, of Honolulu, Oahu, alleging that more than six months have elapsed since he was adjudicated a bankrupt, and praying for a discharge from all his debts.

It is ordered that Friday, the 31st day of July, A. D. 1896, in Alliolani Hale, Honolulu, at 10 a. m. of that day, at Chambers, be, and the same is, hereby appointed for the hearing of said petition, at which time and place all creditors who have proved their claims against said bankrupt may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said bankrupt should not be granted.

By the Court: GEO. LUCAS, Clerk. Dated July 9, 1896. 1775F-3ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. In the matter of the Estate of Moss Davis, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, intestate.

Petition having been filed by Sarah A. Davis, wife of said intestate, praying that Letters of Administration upon said estate be issued to said Sarah A. Davis, notice is hereby given that FRIDAY, the 7th day of August, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Judiciary Building, Honolulu, is appointed the time and place for hearing said petition, when and where all persons claiming any interest in said estate, if any they have, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted.

Honolulu, July 7th, A. D. 1896. By the Court: GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk. 1775F-3ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE Fourth Circuit, Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. At Chambers.

In the matter of the Estate of Nacami (Japanese) late of Honolulu, Hawaii, deceased.

Order of notice of petition for allowance of final accounts and discharge in deceased estates.

On reading and filing the petition and accounts of W. D. Schmidt, Administrator of the above Estate, wherein he asks to be allowed \$795.71 and charges himself with \$1,523.57, and asks that the same may be examined and approved, and that a final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in his hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging him and his sureties from all further responsibility as such Administrator.

It is ordered that MONDAY, the 10th day of August, A. D. 1896, at ten o'clock a. m., before the Judge of said Court, at the Court Room of the said Court at Hilo, Island of Hawaii, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the said property.

By order of the Court. DANIEL PORTER, Clerk. Dated at Hilo, this 25th day of June, 1896. 1773F-3ta

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands. In Probate. At Chambers.

In the matter of the Estate of Stanley Huron and Marguerite Ashford, minors.

On reading and filing the petition of Jennie Ashford, the Guardian of the property of said Stanley Huron and Marguerite Ashford, minors, praying for an order of sale of certain real estate belonging to her said wards, and setting forth certain legal reasons why such real estate should be sold:

It is hereby ordered that on Wednesday, the 22d day of July, A. D. 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court Room of this Court, in Honolulu, be and the same is hereby appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition, and that all persons interested may then and there appear and show cause why same should not be granted.

Dated Honolulu, July 3, 1896. By the Court: P. D. KELLETT, JR., Clerk. 1774-4t

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE First Circuit, Hawaiian Islands.—JAMES L. NEWTON, and GEORGE H. NEWTON, Plaintiffs, vs. FRANK C. BLAIR et al., Defendants. Action for Quietening of Title in Real Property situate in the Hawaiian Islands.

THE REPUBLIC OF HAWAII.—To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands or his Deputy.

GREETING:—You are hereby commanded to summon Frank C. Blair, grandson of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Florence S. Blair, his wife; George B. Blair, grandson of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Emily E. Blair, his wife; William G. Blair, grandson of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Hattie V. Blair, his wife; Henrietta Blair, daughter of Mary Emmons, deceased; Susan H. Stearns, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and E. H. Stearns, her husband; Elizabeth R. Hosmer, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and Alice M. Hubbard, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and E. Hubbard, her husband; Florence L. Matterson, granddaughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and J. J. Matterson, her husband; Jane Case, daughter of Mary Emmons, deceased, and J. N. Case, her husband; Mary C. Martell, daughter of Mary Emmons, deceased; Henry Spring, grandson of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and Sybil Spring, his wife; Angeline L. Vincent, granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and W. E. Vincent, her husband; Adeline Underwood, granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and C. B. Underwood, her husband; Davis, husband of Frances S. Davis, a granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, both deceased, and Ida Weaver, a great granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and—Weaver, her husband; Helen Giffard, a granddaughter of Thomas L. Newton, deceased, and E. M. Giffard, her husband; George W. Forbes, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased, and Juliette Forbes, his wife; R. Melancthon Forbes, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased, and Maggie Forbes, his wife; James Forbush, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased, and Ellen Forbes, his wife; Emory Forbes, son of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased, and—Newman, husband of Lydia Newman, deceased,

a daughter of Lydia F. Forbes, deceased; Frank Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased, and Frances Newton, his wife; Asahel Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased, and Mary Newton, his wife; Albert Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased, and Ella Newton, his wife; Merritt Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased, and Sadie Newton, his wife; George Newton, grandson of John Newton, deceased;—Doubladay, husband of Anna M. Doubladay, deceased, a granddaughter of John Newton, deceased; William A. Doubladay, a great-grandson of John Newton, deceased; Alice Newton, a great-granddaughter of John Newton, deceased;—Jackson, husband of—Jackson, a great-granddaughter of John Newton, deceased; Richard Eugene Jackson, a great-grandson of John Newton, deceased; Frances Mary Harris, a daughter of John Newton, deceased, and A. Harris, her husband; John H. Newton, a son of John Newton, deceased; Elizabeth Crandall, daughter of John Newton, deceased, and I. Crandall, her husband; Lydia Jane Harris, daughter of John Newton, deceased; William A. Newton, son of John Newton, deceased, and Emily Newton, his wife. Defendants, in case they shall file written answer within thirty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the AUGUST TERM, thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, on MONDAY, the third day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why the claims of James L. Newton and George H. Newton, plaintiffs, should not be awarded to them pursuant to the tenor of their annexed petition. And have you then to return this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Witness, Hon. Alfred W. Carter, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the [L.S.] First Circuit at Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, this fourth day of April, 1896.

HENRY SMITH, Clerk. I certify the foregoing to be a true, full and faithful copy of the original, which is on file in my office, in said Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

HENRY SMITH, Clerk. 1743-3m

SUMMONS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF LAHAINA.—GEO. H. DUNN, Deputy Collector of Taxes, vs. KIA NAHAOLE-LUA, assumpsit.

To the Marshal of the Hawaiian Islands, his Deputy, or any policeman in the District of Lahaina, Island of Maui.—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Kia Nahaolelua if he can be found in this district, to appear before me, at my office, in Lahaina, upon the 6th day of July, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., there to answer unto Geo. H. Dunn, Deputy Assessor of Taxes in and for the Second Taxation District of the Hawaiian Islands, in a plea wherein the plaintiff declares and says:

That said defendant, Kia Nahaolelua, is lawfully indebted to this plaintiff, in his official capacity aforesaid, in the sum of sixty-four and eighty-five one-hundredths dollars for taxes assessed against the person and property of said defendant, on the books of the Assessor of Taxes for the District of Lahaina, Island of Maui, for the year 1895. And defendant, though thereto requested, has thus far failed and neglected, and still doth neglect and refuse to pay the same, or any part thereof; wherefore, plaintiff asks for judgment against said defendant for said sum of sixty-four and eighty-five one-hundredths dollars, together with ten per cent in addition thereto, as by law provided, and for costs of Court.

Notify the said Kia Nahaolelua that upon default to attend at the place, day and hour above mentioned, judgment will be rendered against him ex parte, by default.

Given under my hand this 29th day of June, 1896. D. KAHAULELIO, District Magistrate of Lahaina. 1773-3w

I hereby certify the following to be a true and attested copy of the summons in this case, and that said Court ordered publication of the same and continued the said cause until the 6th day of August, 1896.

D. KAHAULELIO, District Magistrate of Lahaina. 1773-3w

LAUPAHOEHO SUGAR CO.

At the annual meeting of the above company held this 6th day of July, 1896, at the office of Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President.....Theo. H. Davies Vice-President.....Charles Notley Treasurer.....W. H. Baird Secretary.....J. C. Cook Auditor.....T. R. Keyworth J. C. COOK, Secretary. Honolulu, 6th July, 1896. 1775F-3ta

FOR SALE.

THIRTY-FOUR volumes of Scientific American, from 1878 to 1894, inclusive. Well bound and in good state of preservation. Terms reasonable. For particulars, address "X," this office. 1775-1m

Water Right Notice.

Proper application having been made to me by Kahalepaakali (w), of Honolulu, Oahu, for adjudication of her water rights in the "Anwai o Paulia," drawing water from Manoa stream; therefore, in accordance with the provisions of Chap. XXVI, Sec. 3, Laws of 1888, notice is hereby given to all persons interested in said Anwai to appear before me at the Judiciary Building in Honolulu, at 10 a. m., Aug. 5th, 1896.

E. M. NAKUNA, Commissioner of Private Ways and Water Rights for District of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, H. I. 1776-4t

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of that certain mortgage made by G. B. ELAMA (K), and KEALALAINA, his wife, to JOHN PULAA (K), dated May 28th, 1888, recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 110, pp. 329 and 330, notice is hereby given that said mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit, the non-payment of both principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from this date the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale and will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, Honolulu, on Monday, July 27, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

For further particulars apply to J. A. Magoon, attorney for John Pula, mortgagee, Honolulu Hale, Merchant street. Dated Honolulu, July 3rd, 1896.

The property to be sold is as follows: All that piece or parcel of land situate at Kapaeha and Opukapa, Wai-kiki, Oahu, described in Royal Patent No. 2568, Kuleana 1536 to Kaneauhi, containing an area of four and 30-100 acres. 1773F 4ta

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.